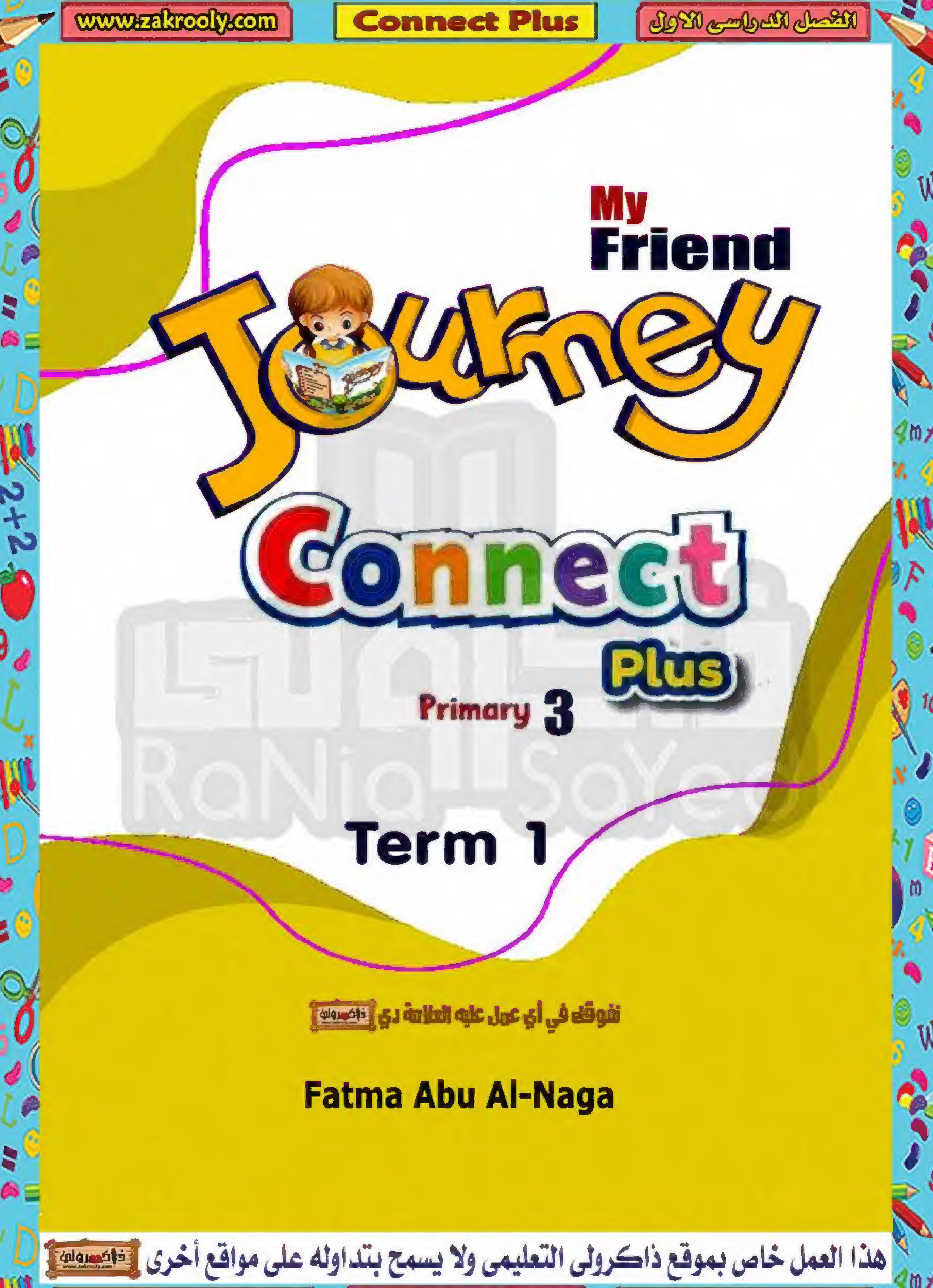


Fatma Abu Al-Naga

Contents

Units

General Revision on Connect Plus 2

Colors

red	أحمر	blue	أزرق	gray	رمادى
green	أخضر	orange	برتقالى	pink	بمبى - وردى
black	أسود	yellow	أصفر	purple	بنفسجى
brown	بنى	white	أبيض		

Numbers

one	1	eleven	11	twenty one	21
two	2	twelve	12	twenty two	22
three	3	thirteen	13	twenty three	23
four	4	fourteen	14	twenty four	24
five	5	fifteen	15	twenty five	25
six	6	sixteen	16	twenty six	26
seven	7	seventeen	17	twenty seven	27
eight	8	eighteen	18	twenty eight	28
nine	9	nineteen	19	twenty nine	29
ten	10	twenty	20	thirty	30

Prepositions

in	فى	next to	بجوار	into	فى داخل
on	على	to	إلى	about	عن
under	تحت	with	مع	through	خلال
above	فوق	from	من	in front of	أمام
out	خارج	inside	داخل	behind	خلف

Family members

daddy	أبى	uncle	عم/خال	aunt	خالة/عمة
mommy	أمى	grandpa	جد	cousin	أولاد (العم/الخال)
sister	أخت	grandma	جدة	parents	الوالدين
brother	أخ	baby	طفل	grand parents	أجداد



My Friend

Places

park	منتزه	restaurant	مطعم	station	محطة
school	مدرسة	hotel	فندق	beach	شاطئ
zoo	حديقة حيوان	café	مقهى	library	مكتبة
farm	مزرعة	museum	متحف	store	متجر

Parts of the body

face	وجه	mouth	فم	hand	يد
head	رأس	nose	أنف	leg	رجل
eye	عين	hair	شعر	finger	إصبع اليد
ear	أذن	arm	ذراع	neck	رقبة
knee	ركبة	teeth	أسنان	feet	قدمين
tongue	لسان	toe	إصبع القدم	elbow	كوع

Shapes

circle	دائرة	triangle	مثلث	star	نجمة
square	مربع	rectangle	مستطيل	oval	بيضاوى
arrow	سهم	heart	قلب	cube	مكعب

Clothes

dress	فستان	skirt	جيبة - تنورة	hat	قبعة
jacket	جاكيت	shirt	قميص رجالى	coat	بالطوا - معطف
pants	بنطلون	T-shirt	تى شيرت	jeans	بنطلون جينز
socks	جوارب	shorts	شورت	scarf	وشاح - كوفيه

Jobs

doctor	طبيب/طبيبة	driver	سائق	policeman	رجل شرطة
nurse	ممرضة	farmer	فلاح	mechanic	ميكانيكى
teacher	معلم/معلمة	pilot	طيار	engineer	مهندس
chemist	صيدلى	butcher	جزار	carpenter	نجار
fireman	رجل إطفاء	vet	طبيب بيطرى	dentist	طبيب أسنان

Things in our flat

bedroom	غرفة النوم	kitchen	مطبخ	upstairs	الطابق العلوى
living room	غرفة المعيشة	bathroom	حمام	downstairs	الطابق السفلى
dining room	غرفة الطعام	balcony	بلكونة	cupboard	دولاب
hall	صالة	garden	حديقة	bookcase	خزانة كتب
bed	سرير	sofa	كنبة	door	باب
table	منضدة	chair	كرسى	window	نافذة
lamp	مصباح	armchair	كرسى ذو ذراع	rug	سجادة

Things in our school

school bag	حقيبة مدرسية	pen	قلم جاف	classroom	فصل
pencil case	مقلمة	ruler	مسطرة	book	كتاب
pencil	قلم رصاص	eraser	محاة	notebook	دفتر
crayons	ألوان شمع	board	سبورة	sharpener	براية

Animals and birds

cow	بقرة	goat	ماعز	cat	قطة
donkey	حمار	sheep	خروف	dog	كلب
duck	بطة	bird	طائر	hen	دجاجة
horse	حصان	mouse	فأر	rabbit	أرنب

Food and drinks

sandwich	سندوتش	ice cream	آيس كريم	apple	تفاحة
cake	كيكة	chocolate	شيكولاتة	orange	برتقالة
fruit	فاكهة	juice	عصير	lemon	ليمونة
vegetables	خضروات	banana	موز	fig	ثمرة التين
nuts	مكسرات	fish	سمك	meat	لحم
bread	خبز	water	ماء	carrots	جزر
rice	أرز	cheese	جبن	milk	لبن
eggs	بيض	jam	مربى	sweets	حلويات



My New Friend

Verbs

love	يحب	visit	يزور	start	يبدأ
eat	يأكل	feed	يطعم	talk	يتحدث
walk	يمشي	help	يساعد	work	يعمل
drink	يشرب	like	يحب	finish	ينهي - ينتهي
play	يلعب	sleep	ينام	have	يملك - يمتلك
ride	يركب	swim	يسبح	send	يرسل
want	يريد	do	يفعل	sell	يبيع
come	يأتي	go	يذهب	put on	يرتدي
meet	يقابل	wash	يغسل	pick up	يلتقط
fly	يطير	clean	ينظف	watch	يشاهد
run	يجري	need	يحتاج	get up	يستيقظ
live	يعيش	wear	يرتدي	go out	يخرج
make	يصنع	buy	يشتري	catch	يصطاد
grow	يزرع	see	يرى	protect	يحمي
look after	يعتني بـ	enjoy	يستمتع	print	يطبع
have fun	يمرح - يستمتع	mend	يصلح	use	يستخدم
call	يتصل	design	يصمم	look for	يبحث عن
find out	يكتشف	find	يجد	take	يأخذ
look at	ينظر إلي	sail	يبحر	listen to	يستمع إلي
move	يتحرك - ينقل	rise	يرتفع	fall	يسقط
orbit	يدور	travel	يسافر	reflect	يعكس
read	يقرأ	ask	يسأل	complete	يكمل
drop	يسقط	disturb	يزعج	care for	يعتني بـ
stay	يمكث	cook	يطبخ	cross	يعبر
bend	يطوي	cut	يقطع	change	يتغير
fold	يطوي	climb	يتسلق	touch	يلمس



Verb to be

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I → am = I'm	I am not = I'm not	Am I ....?
He → is = He's	He is not = He isn't	Is he ....?
She → is = She's	She is not = She isn't	Is she ....?
It → is = It's	It is not = It isn't	Is it ....?
You → are = You're	You are not = You aren't	Are you ....?
We → are = We're	We are not = We aren't	Are we ....?
They → are = They're	They are not = They aren't	Are they ....?

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل

I أنا	He هو	She هى	It
We نحن	They هم	You أنت ـ أنتم	هو ـ هى لغير العاقل

Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية

I → my ملكى

He → his ملكه

You → your ملككم

they → their ملكهم

She → her ملكها

It → Its ملكه أو ملكها لغير العاقل

We → our ملكنا

This is هذا للإشارة إلي المفرد القريب

That is هذا للإشارة إلي المفرد البعيد

These are هؤلاء للإشارة إلي الجمع القريب

Those are أولئك للإشارة إلي الجمع البعيد



These are books.





This is a pencil.



Those are pencils.

That is a book.







Grammar Review

Present Simple زمن المضارع البسيط

الضمائر	He/ She/ It الاسم المفرد	I/ We/ You/ They الاسم الجمع
Form يتكون من	بإضافة s أو es يضاف للفعل (es) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (o, x, ss, s, ch, sh)	بدون إضافات (أى في المصدر)
	He gets up early. She gets up early. It gets up early. Ali/ Soha gets up early.	I get up early. We get up early. They get up early. You get up early.
النفى	نستخدم doesn't	نستخدم don't
	ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر He doesn't get up early. You don't get up early.	
السؤال	نبدأ بـ Does...? ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل في المصدر	- نبدأ بـ Do...? ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل في المصدر
	Does he get up early? Do you get up early?	
الإجابة على السؤال	Yes, ... does. No, ... doesn't.	Yes, ... do. No, ... don't.

Verb to (have) يمتلك /لديه

نستخدم الفعل (have/ has) بمعني يمتلك أو لديه
للتعبير عن ملكية الأشياء فى زمن المضارع.

(يمتلك) (has)	(يمتلك) (have)
نستخدم مع الضمائر	نستخدم مع الضمائر
(He - She - It)	(I - We - You - They)
والاسم المفرد	والاسم الجمع
اختصار (has) - ('s)	اختصار (have) = ('ve)

عند نفى الفعل (has)
نضع الفعل المساعد (doesn't)
ثم مصدر الفعل وهو (have)
It has arms. (فى حالة الإثبات)
It doesn't have arms. (فى حالة النفى)

عند نفى الفعل (have)
نضع الفعل المساعد (don't)
ثم مصدر الفعل وهو (have)
I have teeth. (فى حالة الإثبات)
I don't have teeth. (فى حالة النفى)


It has 4 legs.


It has one beak.


It has no arms.

Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

يتكون من:



Subject + (am/ is/ are) + Verb +-ing

Dad is pulling on his jacket.

We are having our tea now.



Subject	V.to.be	verb	+-ing
فاعل	فعل يكون	الفعل الأساسي	+-ing

Comparative adjectives صفات المقارنة

عند المقارنة بين اثنين نستخدم:

adj./ الصفة + er + than

Earth is bigger than Mars. كوكب الأرض أكبر من كوكب المريخ.

Earth is smaller than Jupiter. كوكب الأرض أصغر من كوكب المشترى.

Superlative adjectives صفات التفضيل

عند مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين نستخدم:

the + adj./ الصفة + est

Neptune is the coldest planet. كوكب نبتون هو الأكثر برودة.

Venus is the hottest planet. كوكب الزهرة هو الأكثر حرارة.

Neptune is the farthest planet. كوكب نبتون هو الأكثر بعداً.

Past Simple زمن الماضي البسيط

Form second form of the verb

d/ ed/ ied التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة

يمكث	stay	⊃	stayed	مكث
يزور	visit	⊃	visited	زار
يسافر	travel	⊃	traveled	سافر

We visited Luxor last weekend.

Jana stayed at home yesterday.

Question السؤال

Did + sub. فاعل + inf. (الفعل في المصدر) + ...?

Did they stay in a hotel?

Yes, they did. or No, they didn't.

Past Simple زمن الماضي البسيط

(Irregular Verbs) الأفعال الغير منتظمة

يذهب	go	⊃	went	ذهب
يرى	see	⊃	saw	رأى
يأخذ	take	⊃	took	أخذ
يأكل	eat	⊃	ate	أكل
يقرأ	read	⊃	read	قرأ

I went to the zoo yesterday.

We took the bus.

Ali and Heba ate oranges.



Let's Remember.

دعنا نتذكر.

Let's Remember

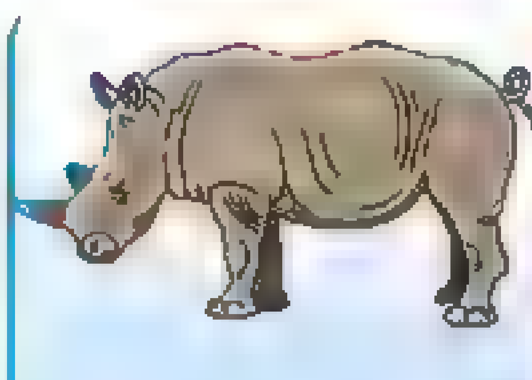


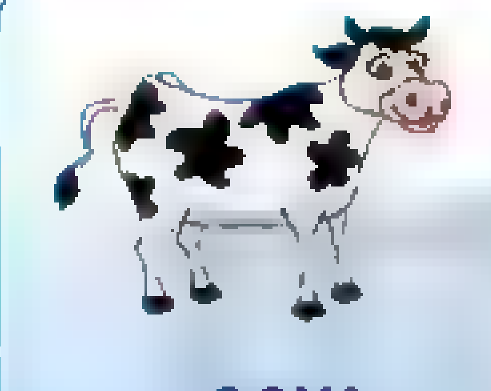



hippo


giraffe


elephant


rhino


cow


lamb


cell phone


tablet


fax

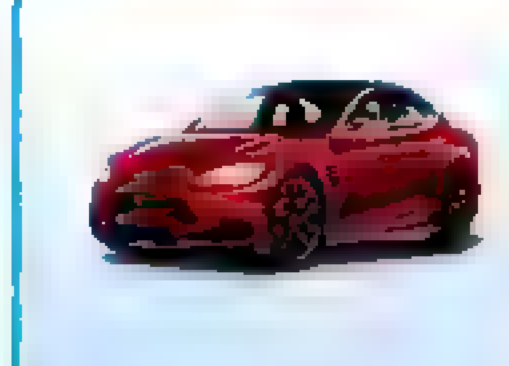

computer


plane


ferry


train


boat


car


bus



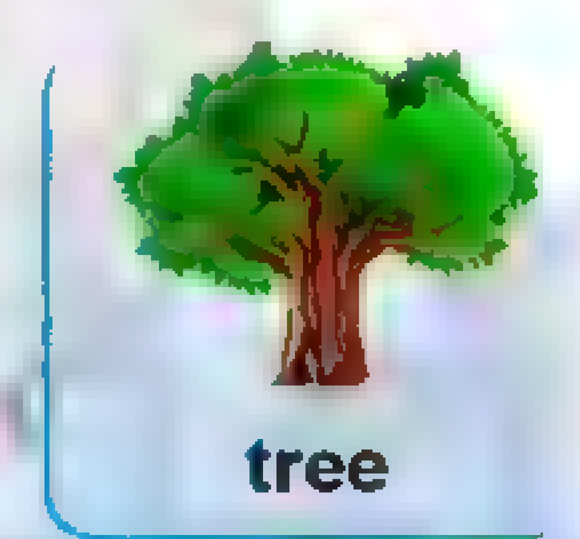

MY Friend
engineer
doctor
teacher
baker
North
South
East
West
violin
guitar
oud
piano
left
right
melon
GAS
gas station

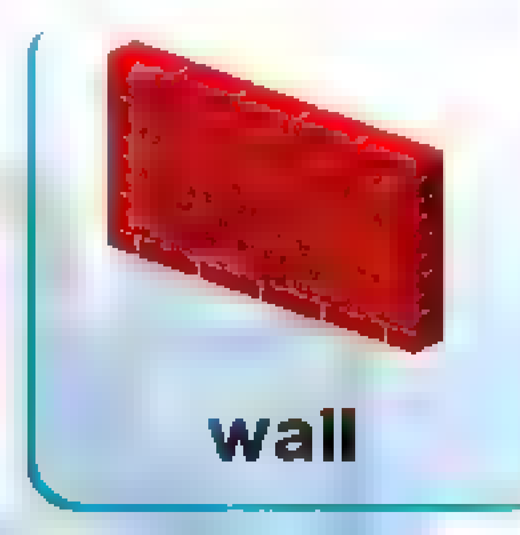


ph | cl | ee | air | kn
fr | wh | all | spr | tt


dolphin


clouds


tree


wall


chair


knot


frog


whale


hotter


spring

MY Friend

Language functions

Comparative adjectives صفات المقارنة

عند المقارنة بين اثنين نستخدم:

adj./ الصفة + er + than

Earth is bigger than Mars. كوكب الأرض أكبر من كوكب المريخ.

Earth is smaller than Jupiter. كوكب الأرض أصغر من كوكب المشترى.

إذا كانت الصفة ذو مقطعين أو أكثر نستخدم:

more/ less + adj./ الصفة + than

Giraffes run more quickly than hippos. تجري الزرافات أسرع من أفراس النهر.

Hippos run less quickly than giraffes. تجري أفراس النهر بسرعة أقل من الزرافات.

Superlative adjectives صفات التفضيل

عند مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين نستخدم:

the + adj./ الصفة + est

Neptune is the coldest planet. كوكب نبتون هو الأكثر برودة.

Venus is the hottest planet. كوكب الزهرة هو الأكثر حرارة.

إذا كانت الصفة ذو مقطعين أو أكثر نستخدم:

the most/ the least + adj./ الصفة

Giraffes run the most quickly of them all. تجري الزرافات بسرعة أكثر منهم جميعا.

Elephants run the least quickly of them all. تجري الأفيال بسرعة أقل منهم جميعا.

Let's Remember

used to اعتاد أن

نستخدم used to للتعبير عن العادات التي كانت تحدث في الماضي لكنها لم تعد قائمة في الوقت الحاضر ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

نستخدم صيغة النفي مع used to بهذه الطريقة didn't use to.

My grandma used to write letters.

I didn't use to wear glasses.

1 Look and complete.

(used to - didn't use to)



1. 100 years ago, people .... write letters.



2. 100 years ago, people .... have video chats.



3. 50 years ago, people .... send text massages.



4. 50 years ago, people .... use telephones.



MY Friend

2 Order and write.

1. went - to - We - park - the - bikes - ride - our - to.

....

2. bakery - to - went - She - bread - to - some - the - buy.

....

3. tired - I - because - went - home - was - I

....

3 Read and match.

1. What is Tarek doing?
2. Do you get up at six o'clock?
3. What was that?
4. Does Amira play tennis after school?

a. It was a flamingo.
b. Yes, she does.
c. Yes, I am.
d. He is playing the piano.
h. No, I don't.

4 Read and circle.

1. It was very sunny so / but we went to the beach.
2. Grandpa likes read / reading the newspaper.
3. Jupiter is bigger / the biggest than Venus.
4. Yesterday we go / went to the market.
5. Let's play / to play a board game.
6. I want to send / send my friend a picture message.

5 Complete the dialogue.

Adel : How are you today, Heba?
Heba: ....
Adel : ....?
Heba: I play tennis after school?
Adel : Where do you play it?
Heba: In the club.



Activities on Let's Remember

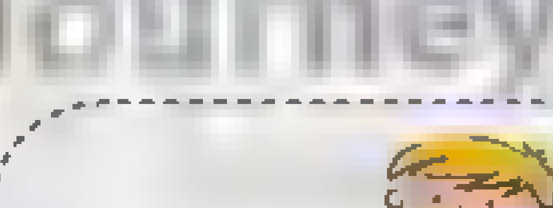
1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Let's (plays - playing - play) football.
2. (What - When - Which) are you doing? I'm reading.
3. (Am - Is - Are) you happy?
4. Jupiter is (big - bigger - biggest) than Earth.
5. What's it made (off - at - of)?
6. I like (running - run - runs).
7. (Does - Do - Is) you have a tablet?
8. (Do - Are - Does) he play basketball?

2 Look and write.



It has a ....





These are my ....



The .... is big.

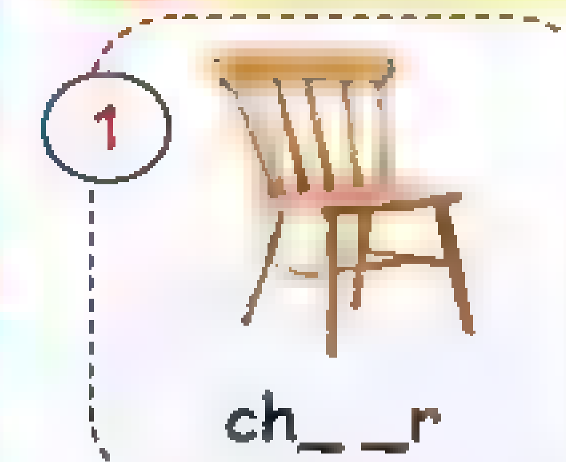


She likes ....



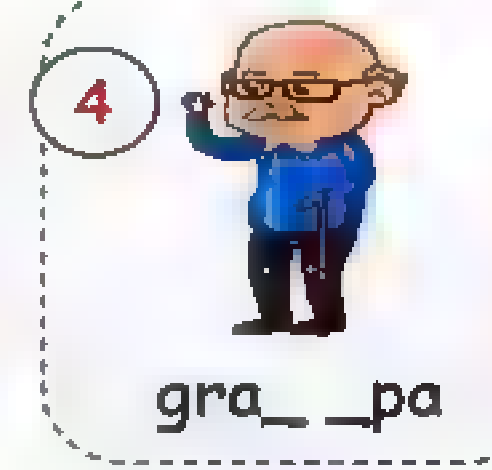
MY Friend

3 Supply the missing letters.


1. ch_ _r

2. gi_a_fe

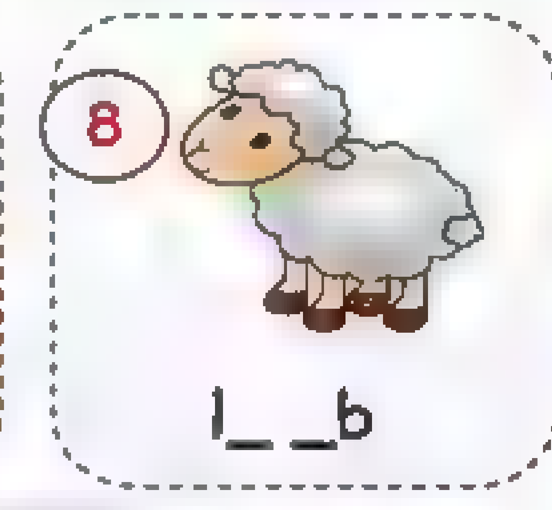

3. ten_i_


4. gra_ _pa


5. p_esen_


6. _ompu_er

7. ba_e_


8. l_ _b



4 Circle the correct word.

1. 	supermarket	house	school
2. 	wrist	knot	thumb
3. 	hippo	tower	coin

5 Read and match.

1. Venus is a
2. Are
3. I get
4. It's made

a. you healthy?
b. of carton.
c. Yes, I do.
d. planet.
e. up at seven o'clock.



6 Read and complete.

quickly - castle - taxi - do - cell phone - game - wool

1. Let's play a board ....
2. I use my .... to call my friend.
3. We visited a ....
4. The rug is made of ....
5. We go home by ....
6. Giraffes run more .... than hippos.
7. What did you .... today?

7 Rearrange.

1. like - don't - swimming - I.
....
2. brother - kind - My - is.
....
3. than - Elephants - bigger - giraffes - are.
....

8 Rewrite.

1. I like playing tennis. (not)
....
2. She has a doll. (They)
....
3. Yes, I have a tablet. (Do)
....
4. Does he like basketball? (Yes)
....


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هذا العمل خاص بموقع ذاكرولى التعليمى ولا يسمح بتداوله على مواقع أخرى
My Friend
موقع ذاكرولى التعليمى
الصف الثالث الابتدائى

Unit 1

Part 1 Lessons 1,2,3

Vocabulary

1 Look, listen and read.

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of **athletes** from different schools are **competing**.

Look! They are **wearing** red, blue, green and black.

There are competitions in running, jumping and **throwing**. I'm watching the long jump. I think the **athlete** wearing red will win.



My Friend

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

English	Arabic
track	مسار - ممر
sports event	حدث رياضي
lots of	كثير من
athlete	لاعب رياضي
different	مختلف
school	مدرسة
compete (competed)	يتنافس
competition	مسابقة
wear (wore)	يرتدي
run (ran)	يجري
jump (jumped)	يقفز
throw (threw)	يرمي
win (won)	يفوز
winner	فائز
race	سباق
measure (measured)	يقيس
medal	ميدالية
meter	متر
around	حول
field	ملعب - ساحة
easy x difficult	سهل x صعب
T-shirt	تي شيرت
hear (heard)	يسمع
think (thought)	يعتقد - يفكر
distance	مسافة
tired	متعب
How far...?	كم المسافة...؟
How fast...?	كم السرعة...؟
How high...?	كم ارتفاعه...؟
Who...?	من للعاقل...؟
Why...?	لماذا...؟
What...?	ما/ماذا...؟
higher (the highest)	أعلى (الأعلى)
faster (the fastest)	أسرع (الأسرع)
farther (the farthest)	أبعد (الأبعد)
high jump	الوثب العالي
long jump	الوثب الطويل
exciting	مثير
come second	يأتي في المرتبة الثانية
support a friend	يدعم صديق
try harder	يبذل جهد أكبر
do exercise	يقوم بتمارين
parents	الوالدين
warm up	يتمرن (يقوم بالإحماء)
runner	عداء في سباق جري
record (recorded)	يسجل
healthy	صحي
worried about	قلق بشأن
second	ثانية زمنية
ready to	جاهز لـ - مستعد لـ
snack	وجبة خفيفة
month	شهر

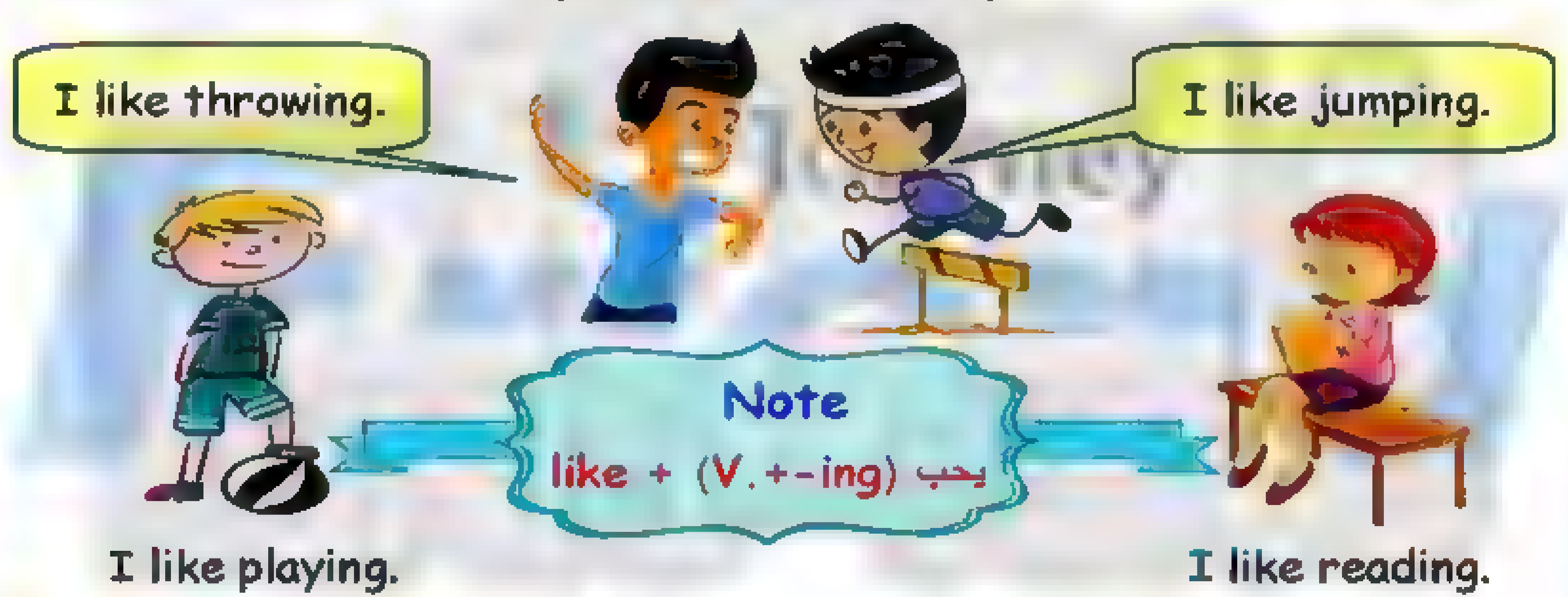


3 Read and circle.

I'm at a sports event today with Mommy and my brother. Some athletes / medals are running. The track / athlete is 800 meters around the field. The race / throw is exciting - the athletes are running very quickly. I hope Waleed wins / throws today!
There is a throwing competition, too. You have to throw / jump the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good race / distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures / competes how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete competed / measured in a sports event and won.

4 Think and say.

What sports events do you like?



5 Read and complete.

compete - win - measuring - distance - throw

1. The race track is a .... of 800 meters.
2. Youssef can .... the ball a long way.
3. Salma wants to .... the 100 meter race.
4. Miss Mona is .... how far you jumped.
5. Ten athletes will .... in the 200 meter race this afternoon.







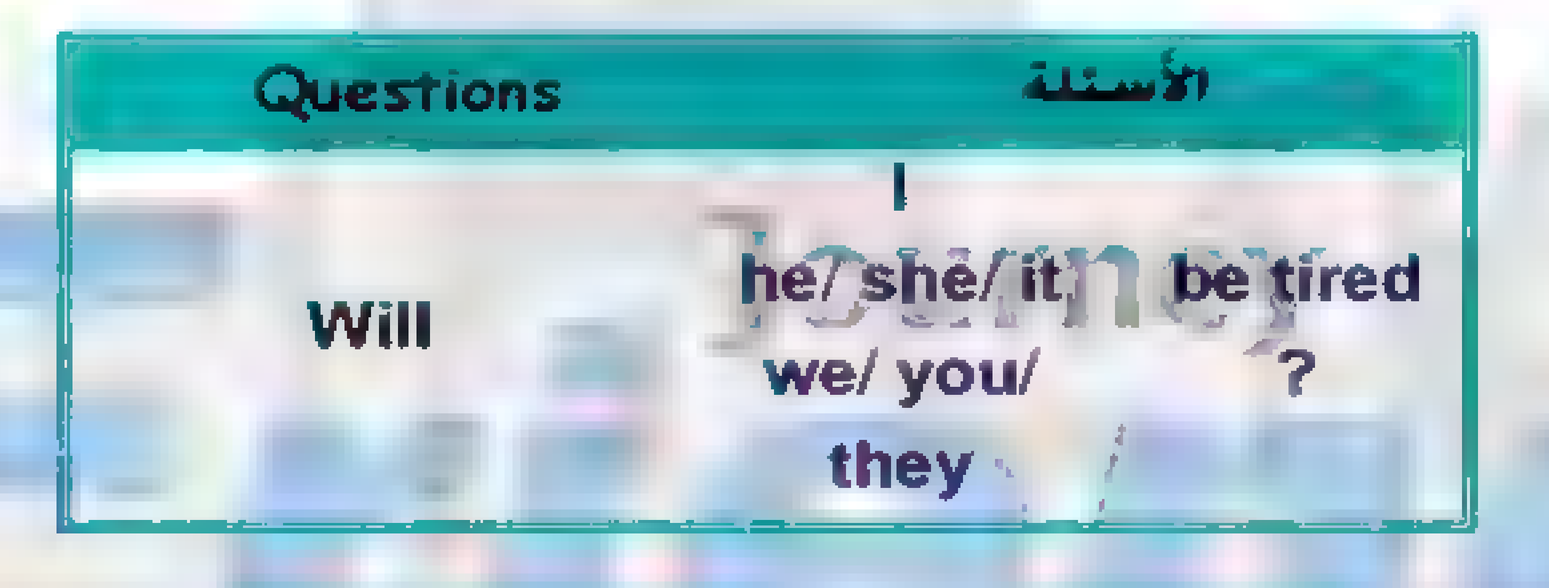


Future (will)

نستخدم زمن will للتحدث عن الأحداث التي يتوقع حدوثها في المستقبل القريب أو البعيد.
نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط مع

Affirmative المثبت	
I He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	will be tired.

Negative المنفى	
I He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	will not won't be tired.



Questions الأسئلة		
Will	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	be tired ?

Short answers الإجابات الصغيرة

الإثبات		
Yes,	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	will.

النفى		
No,	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	won't.

Examples

I think the athlete on the left will win.

It won't be easy to win today!

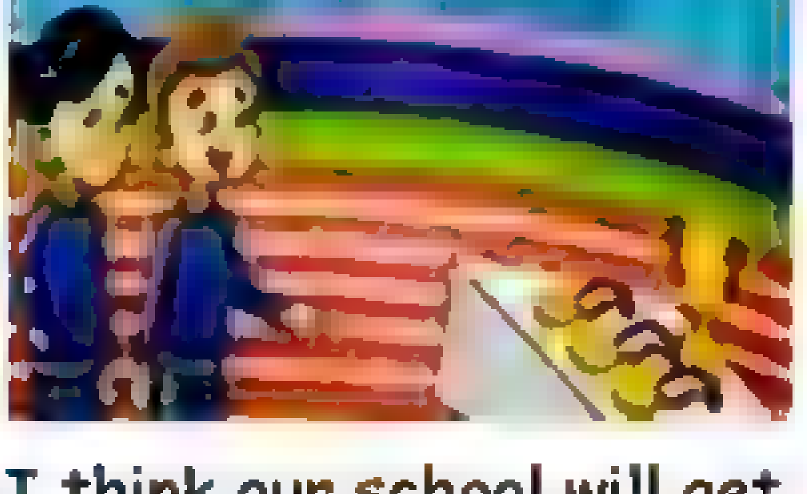
Will they be tired?



Unit 1

1 Listen, read and say.


I think the athlete wearing the green T-shirt will win.


I think our school will get a medal today!


Will it be a good competition?


It won't be easy to win today!

2 Read, look and match. Say.

☐ I think the event will be amazing.

☐ Will they be tired?

☐ It won't be difficult to hear him!

☐ The winner will be happy!









Comparative adjectives صفات المقارنة

عند المقارنة بين اثنين نستخدم:

adj./ الصفة + er + than

Retaj jumped higher than Aysel.

Nadia jumped farther than Rasha.

Superlative adjectives صفات التفضيل

عند مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين نستخدم:

the + adj./ الصفة + est

Sally jumped the fastest.

Ali jumped the highest.

1 Look and answer.

Name	Time for 100-meter race
Fares	18 seconds
Sherif	14 seconds
Amir	15 seconds
Tarek	16 seconds
Adam	17 seconds

1. Who was the fastest? Sherif was the fastest.
2. Who was the slowest? ....
3. Was Adam faster than Tarek? ....
4. Was Amir faster than Adam? ....
5. Was Tarek faster than Amir? ....



2 Read and complete.

will - won't

1. Amira .... get a medal. She didn't jump high.
2. They won the competition! They .... be happy.
3. Youssef ran three races today. He .... be tired.
4. There are lots of good athletes here. It .... be easy to win.

3 Read and order.

1. can - she - far - jump - How? ....
2. run - he - How - can - fast? ....
3. he - jump - can - high - How? ....

4 Rewrite.

1. Yes, he will win the race. (Will..?)

....

2. I can jump 2 meters high. (How high)

....

3. Sally jumped the fastest. (Who)

....

5 Complete the dialogue.

Samir: ....?

Tarek: Yes, I can run fast.

Samir: Who runs the fastest?

Tarek: ....

Samir: Can you run faster than Adel?

Tarek: No, I can't.





My New Friend

Activities on Part 1

1 Read and complete.

T-shirt - Who - be - won - event

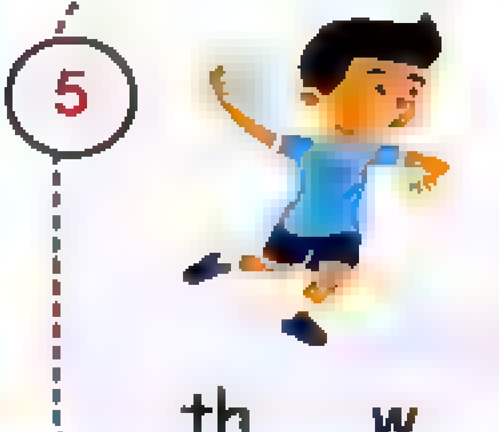
1. There's a big sports ....
2. He is wearing red ....
3. We .... the competition.
4. It won't .... easy to win.
5. .... was the fastest?

2 Read and match.

1. Was Hana the.........
2. How ....
3. I support my ....
4. He can jump ....

a. fast can he run?
b. slower?
c. three meters.
d. slowest?
e. friend.

3 Supply the missing letters.

1.  at_le_e
2.  j_ _p
3.  _eda_
4.  ra_ _
5.  th_ _w
6.  we_ _
7. 

t_a_k
8.  ha_p_

4 Underline the correct words in brackets.

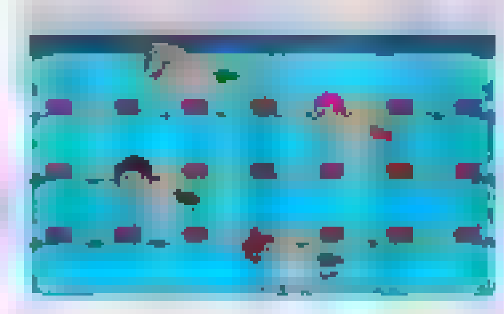
1. Retaj jumped (high - higher - highest) than Dana.
2. (Who - Where - How) far can he jump?
3. He will (win - won - wins) the medal.
4. We (make - go - do) a lot of exercises.
5. I warm (on - at - up) with my friend.
6. Ramy jumped the (far - farthest - farther).

5 Look and write.


She is ……………


He is doing the long ……………


Karim is the ……………


There is a …………… competition.

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Ahmed Ayman was born in Giza in 1980. He is a doctor. He works in a hospital in Aswan. He likes his job very much. He likes helping poor people. Every day he examines patients. He gives them medicine. He is married and he has three children. Ahmed's wife is a housewife. Ahmed goes to Cairo every month. He visits his friends there.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where was Ahmed born? ……………
2. Where does his wife work?

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Ahmed (examines - looks - teaches) patients and gives them medicine.
4. There are (three - five - two) people in Ahmed's family.



MY NEW Friend

Part 2 Lessons 4,5,6

Phonics

1 Vocabulary & Expressions

beginning	بداية	support a friend	يساند صديق
middle	منتصف	apologize (apologized)	يعتذر
end	نهاية	important	مهم - هام
running	جري - ركض	have fun = enjoy	يستمتع
throwing	رمي - قذف	scared of	خائف من
jumping	قفز	ice	ثلج
children	أطفال	city	مدينة
It's hard to..	من الصعب أن...	citadel	قلعة
next week	الأسبوع القادم	space	فضاء
train (trained)	يتمرن	bicycle	دراجة
How often...?	كم عدد المرات...؟	distance	مسافة
Which...?	ما - أي...؟	carrot	جزرة
rule	قاعدة	sports center	مركز رياضي
make fun of	يسخر من	cookie	كعكة صغيرة
friend	صديق	mice (mouse)	فئران (فأر)
laugh (laughed)	يضحك	policeman	شرطي
tell (told)	يخبر	camera	كاميرا
spread (spread)	ينشر	plastic	بلاستيك
secret	سر	How many...?	كم العدد...؟
rumor	إشاعة - شائعة	How long...?	كم المدة الزمنية...؟
pressure (pressured)	يضغط	When...?	متى...؟
listen (to)	يستمع إلى	Where...?	أين...؟
idea	فكرة	music	موسيقى





Conjunctions أدوات الربط

Conjunctions are words that join sentences and parts of a sentence.

أدوات الربط هي التي تربط الجمل و أجزاء الجملة

(and و - or أو - but لكن - so لذلك - because لأن)

and is used to join sentences or nouns.

تستخدم لربط جمل (متطابقة) أو أسماء.

I like popcorn and ice cream.

or is used to show choice (It comes with the negative sentence).

تستخدم للتعبير عن الاختيار وتأتي مع الجملة المنفية.

I don't like throwing or jumping.

but is used to show contrast.

تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين.

I like meat but I don't like fish.

so is used to show the result of something.

تستخدم للتعبير عن النتيجة لشئ ما.

I was sick so I went to the hospital.

because is used to show the cause of something.

تستخدم للتعبير عن السبب لشئ ما.

I feel angry because I can't find my bag.

MY NEW Friend

1 Read and complete.

and | but | because | so | or

1. I like running .... jumping.
2. It's hard to run today .... it's hot.
3. I like running .... I'm not very fast.
4. She doesn't like throwing .... jumping.

2 Look and complete.

1. They will run ....
2. How .... can you run?
3. Do you enjoy long .... running?
4. Who do you think .... win?

3 Look and answer.

Which sport do you think is Easy? Which sport is difficult?

Do you enjoy running?

How often do you do sport?

4 Look and answer.

My rules for being a good friend!
قواعدي لتكون صديق جيد!

1. Never make fun of your friends! It isn't kind to laugh at people.
لا تسخر من أصدقائك، ليس من الذوق أن تضحك على الناس.
2. Never tell your friend's secrets to other people.
لا تنقل أسرار صديقك إلي الآخرين.
3. Never spread rumors about your friends.
لا تنشر إشاعات عن أصدقائك.
4. Never pressure your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.
لا تجبر صديقك أن يفعل شئ لا يرغب فيه.
5. Listen to your friend's ideas.
استمع إلي وجهة نظر صديقك
6. Support your friend.
ساند صديقك
7. If you make your friend sad, it's good to apologize. Saying sorry is important.
إن أسأت إلي صديقك من الجيد أن تعتذر، فالاعتذار هام
8. Have fun together!
استمتعوا معاً!

5 Read again and complete the table.

spread umors | make fun of | listen | tell secrets
pressure someone | support | have fun | apologize

Good	Bad
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....



MY NEW Friend

Learn phonics with Busy Bee!

1 Listen, point and say.

6ft

race | distance | city | citadel

ice | space | bicycle

2 Write and say.

We r_ _ _ d to the c_ _ _ on our b_ _ _ _ _ _ _s. We saw the c_ _ _ _ _ _ _ and ate i_ _ cream!

Ice Cream



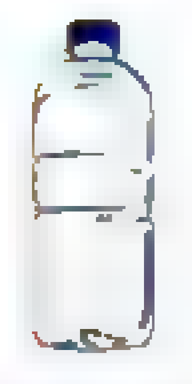
3 Look and read.


carrot



distance


race


plastic


sports center


cookie


mice


policeman


camera



4 Listen, sort and write.

cake camel citadel city coffee cold
face ice music pencil rice

c sounds like k	c sounds like s
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....



MY NEW Friend

CLIL: Math

Units of measurement

1 Vocabulary & Expressions

unit	وحدة	happen (happened)	يحدث
measurement	قياس	world record	الرقم القياسي العالمي
second	ثانية	country	دولة
meter	متر	famous	مشهور
centimeter	سنتيمتر	Egyptian	مصري
kilometer	كيلومتر	footballer	لاعب كرة القدم
hour	ساعة	English team	فريق انجليزي
minute	دقيقة	score (scored)	يحرز هدف
small	صغير	goal	هدف
large	كبير	season	موسم - فصل
January	يناير	the Africa Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الإفريقية
February	فبراير	cyclist	راكب الدراجة
March	مارس	GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع
April	ابريل	direction	اتجاه
May	مايو	Pyramids of Giza	أهرامات الجيزة
June	يونيو	journey	رحلة
July	يوليو	map	خريطة
August	أغسطس	heart	قلب
September	سبتمبر	national	وطني - قومي
October	أكتوبر	medal	ميدالية
November	نوفمبر	volleyball	كرة الطائرة
December	ديسمبر	Cairo Museum	متحف القاهرة
graph	رسم بياني	Valley of the Kings	وادي الملوك



2 Read and write T(time) or D(distance).

seconds .... centimeters ....
hours .... kilometers ....
meters .... minutes ....

3 Look at the line graph and answer.

Aya started training for a running competition in January. It's July now.
Look at the graph of her fastest times each month.
Aya's fastest 200-meter times.

January	45 seconds	February 41 seconds
March	43 seconds	April 36 seconds
May	35 seconds	June 33 seconds

1. Does the graph measure time or distance? ....
2. What was Aya's fastest time in January? ....
3. What was her fastest time in June? ....
4. Is Aya getting faster or slower? ....
5. What happens to the line on the graph? ....

4 Rewrite.

1. Yes, he can jump the highest. (Can)
....
2. I like popcorn. I like ice cream. (and)
....
3. I like throwing. I don't like jumping. (but)
....
4. I got up late so I was late for school. (because)
....





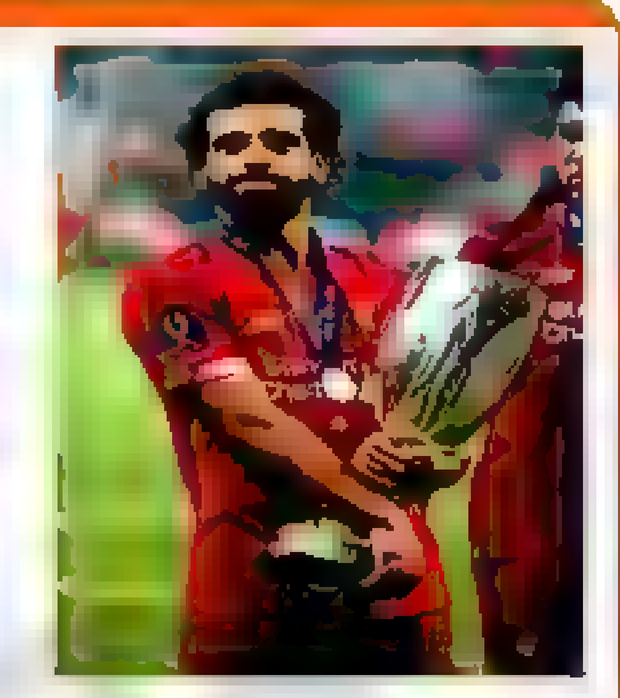
CLIL: Social Studies



World records

1 Listen and read.

World records



What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records.

Did you know...?

In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season- 32 goals!

Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986 1998, 2006, 2008 and 2010!

And in 2018, cyclists in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle The challenge was to cycle 761 km around Egypt, and record the direction of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took three days to finish.



The picture of their journey made the shape of a heart on the map! It was important because it made people think about how important it is to keep your heart healthy. It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour!



Unit 1



1 Read and choose.

Egypt's World Record Quiz

1. In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record?
   a. basketball b. volleyball c. football
2. How many goals did he score in one season?
   a. 32 b. 22 c. 12
3. How many times did Egypt's national football team win the Africa Cup of Nations?
   a. 3 b. 5 c. 7
4. When did cyclists in Egypt set a record for cycling around Egypt?
   a. 2018 b. 2019 c. 2020
5. How far did they cycle?
   a. 871Km b. 761Km c. 651Km
6. Where did the race start?
   a. Cairo Museum b. Valley of the kings
   c. Great Pyramids of Giza
7. How long did it take to finish?
   a. 24 hours b. three days c. one week
8. What shape did their journey make on the map?
   a. a heart b. a face c. a foot
9. How fast can the Egyptian Mau cat run?
   a. 8 Km on hour b. 18Km on hour c. 48 Km on hour

2 Complete the dialogue.



Jana: Do you like sports?

Hana: ....

Jana: Which sport do you like?

Hana: I like tennis.

Jana: .... do you play tennis?

Hana: Two times a week.



MY NEW Friend

Activities on Part 2

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. I like reading (so - but - and) drawing.
2. We played basketball (and - but - so) we didn't play volleyball.
3. She doesn't like running (and - but - or) jumping.
4. It was cold today (so - but - because) I wore a jacket.
5. He wants to try harder (so - but - because) he came second.
6. How (far - often - fast) do you do sport? I do sport every day.
7. Do you enjoy (run - runs - running)?
8. Never make (fun - fan - fin) of your friend.
9. Never (pick - walk - tell) your friend's secrets to other people.
10. Listen (on - to - of) your friend's ideas.
11. We (am - are - have) fun together.
12. Never (play - spread - sprint) rumors.
13. He (apologized - made - spread) for telling my secret.
14. There are 60 (hours - days - seconds) in a minute.
15. Mohamed Salah (told - scored - apologized) a lot of goals.
16. How (far - many - high) goals did he score? 32 goals

2 Rearrange.

1. my - It's - city - in.

....

2. me - Let - you - help.

....

3. tell - secrets - friend's - your - Never .

....



3 Read and match.

1. Let's play
2. Are you
3. How fast
4. I like throwing

a. and jumping.
b. knot.
c. OK?
d. can he run?
e. a game.

4 Look and write.



We saw the ....



There are six ....

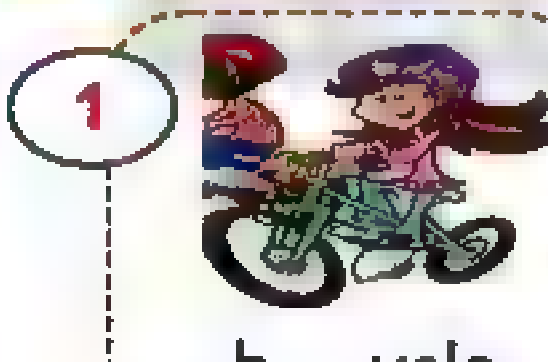
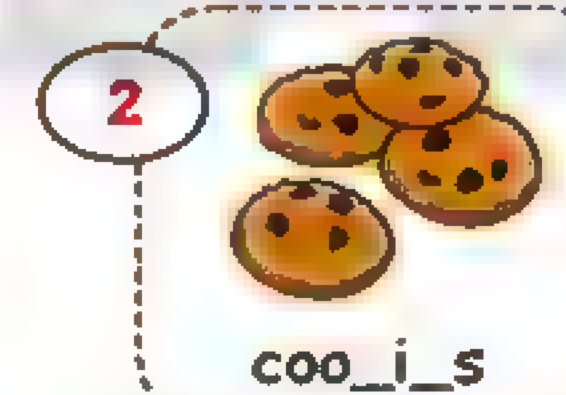


I ate ....



He is a ....

5 Supply the missing letters.

1.  b_ _ycle
2.  coo_i_s
3. c_ _rots
4.  ra_ _
5.  pla_ti_
6. ca_e_a



MY NEW Friend

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team, Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season – 32 goals!

Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998, 2006, 2008, and 2010!

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is Mohamed Salah? ....
2. What is the name of Mohamed Salah's team? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Mohamed Salah scored the (least – lowest – highest) number of goals in one season.
4. Egypt's national (volleyball – football – basketball) team has a world record too.

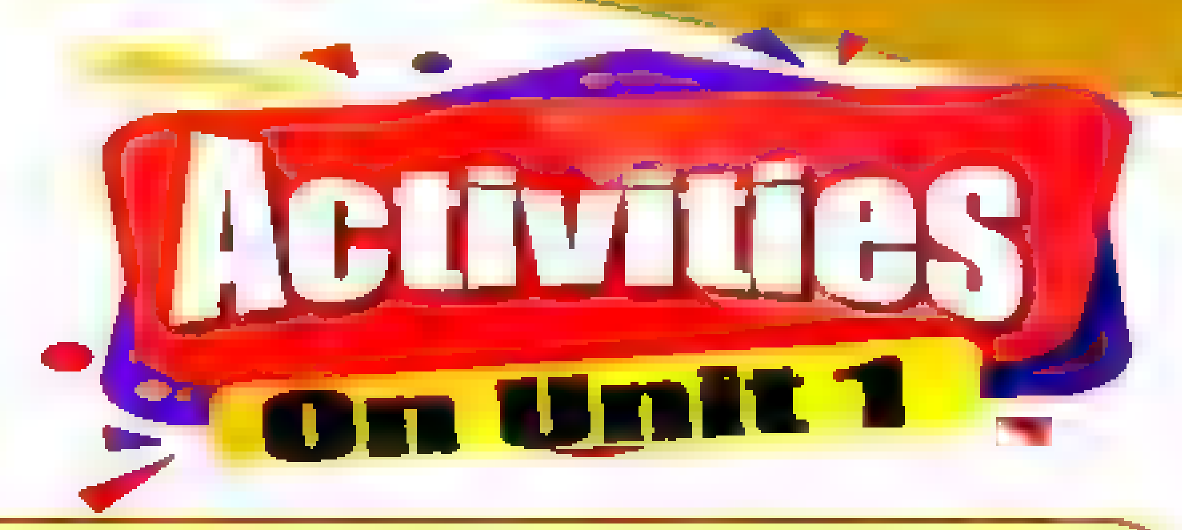
7 Read and circle.

1. Dalia is faster/ the fastest runner. I think she will/ won't win the race.
2. Youssef is faster/ the fastest than Adam. I think he won't/ will win the competition.
3. Tarek is slower/ the slowest. He won't/ will get a medal.

8 Read and complete.

but   and   because   so   or

1. Jamil is good at running .... throwing the ball.
2. I like helping Mona .... she's my friend.
3. Adam liked running .... he doesn't like jumping.
4. Dina wants to get better .... she trains every day.



1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. (Who - How - Which) far can he run?
2. Never (make - do - go) fun of your friends.
3. (Spread - Pressure - Support) your friend.
4. It's hard to run today (so - because - but) it's hot.
5. Who do you think will (win - wins - winning)?
6. I like running (and - but - so) I'm not very fast.
7. Dina jumped (high - highest - higher) than Lara.
8. Retaj ran the (fast - fastest - faster).
9. We warm (up - on - of) together.
10. I don't like running (so - but - or) swimming.

2 Rewrite.

1. No, I don't like popcorn. (Do)
....
2. She will run fast. (not)
....
3. We like running. We like swimming. (and)
....
4. I sometimes go to school. (How often)
....
5. They can't go swimming. It's cold. (because)
....



MY NEW Friend

3 Rearrange.

1. team - for - He - the - played - English.
   ....
2. on - We - bicycles - our - go out.
   ....
3. do - What - wear - they?
   ....

4 Read and match.

1. I visited the Great
2. The cyclists made
3. Never tell
4. Will they

a. a new world record.
b. be tired?
c. throwing.
d. Pyramids of Giza.
e. your friend's secrets.

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Aysel is at a sports event today with her sister. Some athletes are running. The track is 800 meters around the field. The race is exciting – the athletes are running very quickly. Aysel hopes Hassan wins today!

There is a throwing competition, too. You have to throw the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good distance for throwing the ball. Someone measures how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete competed in a sports event and won.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Aysel? ....
2. What are some athletes doing? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. The track is (600 - 800 - 200) meters around the field.
4. There is a (jumping - swimming - throwing) competition, too.

Unit 1

6 Look and write.



The .... will be happy.



The .... made a world record.



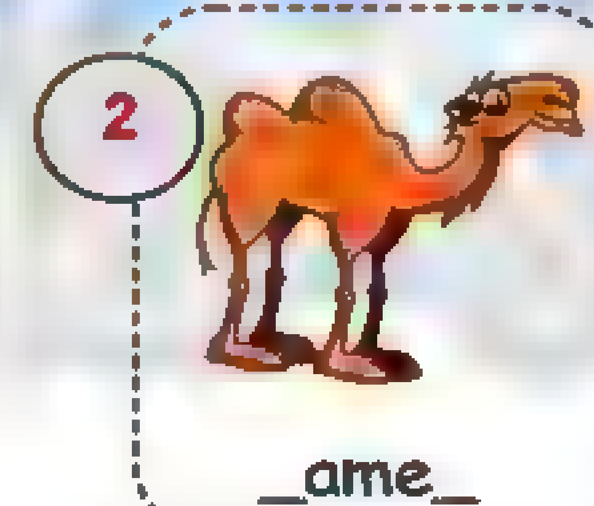
Mohamed Salah is a ....

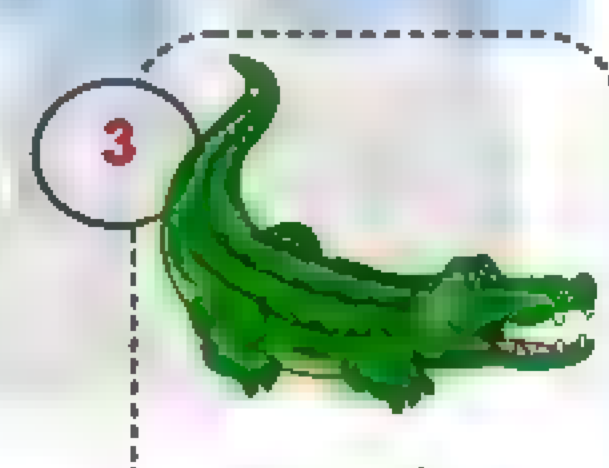


We go to the sports ....

7 Supply the missing letters.

1. 
me_a_

2. 
ame

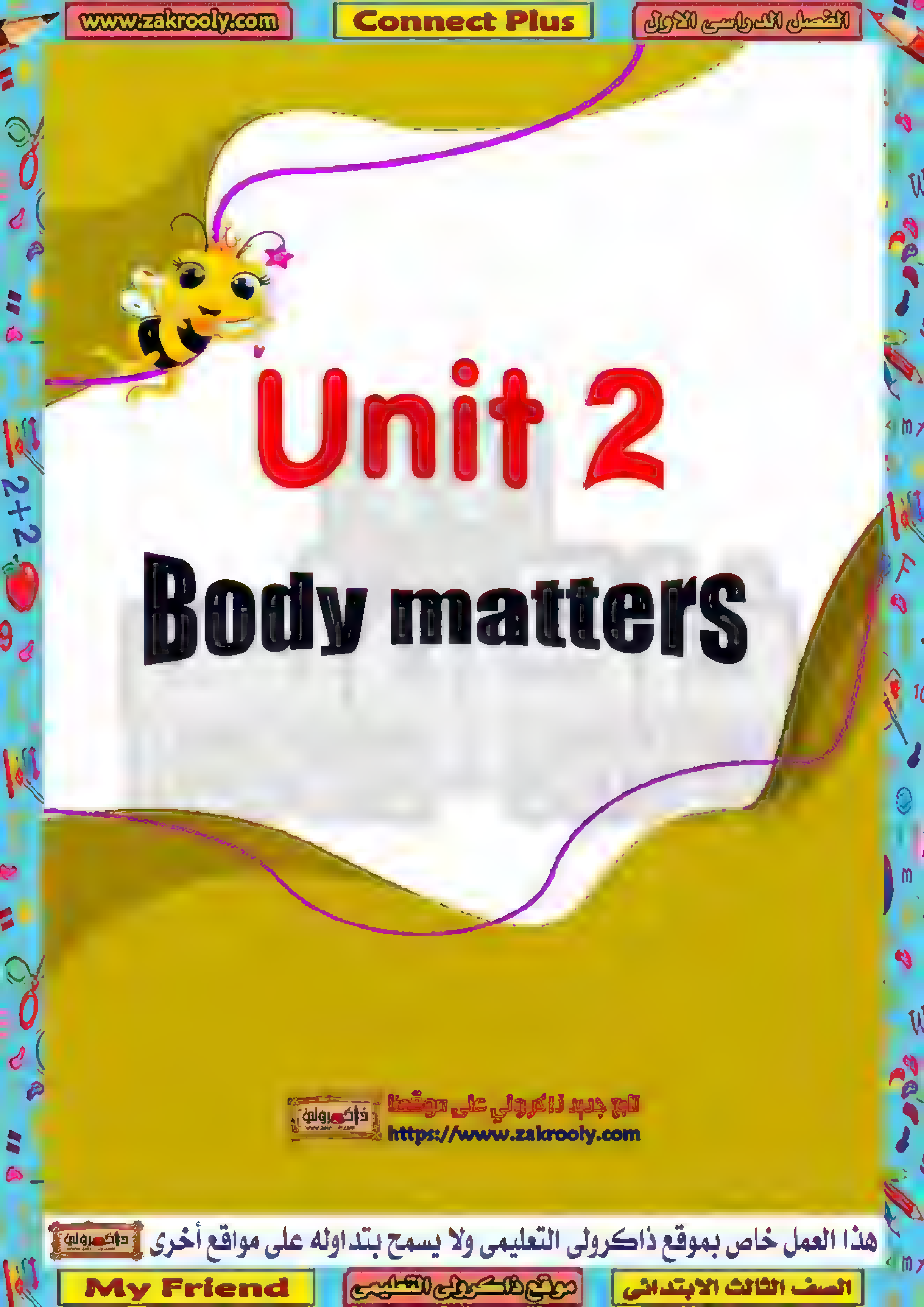
3. 
cro_odi_e

4. sp_ _e

5. ju_ _ing

6. 
ca_e_a





Unit 2

Body matters

Unit 2

Part 1 Lessons 1,2,3

Vocabulary

1 Look, listen and read.



MY Friend

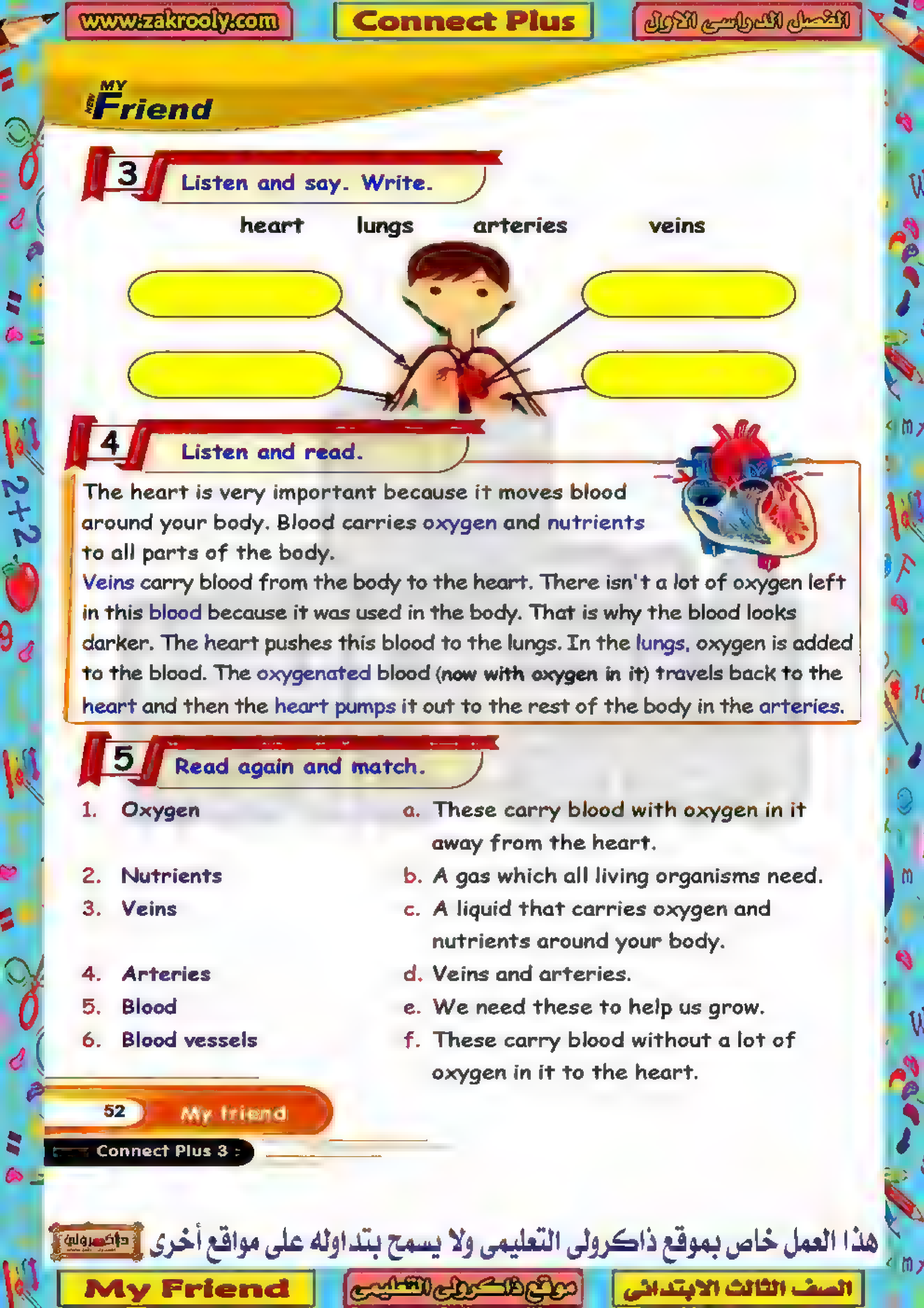
2 Vocabulary & Expressions

English	Arabic
body	جسم - جسد
matter	شأن
learn (learned)	يتعلم
heart	قلب
work (worked)	يعمل
beat (beat)	ينبض
control (controlled)	يتحكم
blood	دم
skeleton	هيكل عظمي
strong	قوي
interesting	ممتع - شيق
veins	أوردة
arteries	شرايين
move (moved)	يتحرك - ينقل
oxygen	أكسجين
nutrients	العناصر الغذائية
carry (carried)	يحمل
look darker	يبدو أكثر قتامة
push (pushed)	يدفع
lungs	الرئتين
the rest of	الباقي من
blood vessels	الأوعية الدموية
gas	غاز
living organism	كائنات حية
need (needed)	يحتاج
chicken	دجاجة
oxygenated	مؤكسج (به اكسجين)
travel (traveled)	يسافر
liquid	سائل
grow (grew)	ينمو
bones	عظام
muscles	عضلات
attach (attached)	يرفق
lift (lifted)	يرفع
dance (danced)	يرقص
elbow	كوع
knee	ركبة
chew (chewed)	يمضغ
jaw	فك
brain	مخ
skull	جمجمة
rib	ضلع
helmet	خوذة
wear (wore)	يرتدي
protect (protected)	يحمي
knee pad	واقي الركبة
park	حديقة عامة
climb (climbed)	يتسلق
rock	صخرة
ride (rode)	يركب
sunglasses	نظارة شمسية
rice	أرز



Unit 2

pump (pumped)	يضخ	drink (drank)	يشرب
dinner	عشاء	early	مبكرا
lunch	غداء	healthy	صحي
breakfast	إفطار	try (tried)	يحاول - يجرب
favorite	مفضل	without x with	بدون x مع
meal	وجبة	sleep (slept)	ينام
skip (skipped)	يتجاوز	night	ليل
on the weekend	في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع	outside x inside	خارج x داخل
piece	قطعة	vegetables	خضروات
prefer (preferred)	يفضل	mountain	جبل
soda	مشروب غازي	lifestyle	أسلوب حياة
fruit	فاكهة	choice	اختيار
tired	متعب	cross	غاضب
have an argument	يتجادل	be positive	يكون إيجابي
be calm	يكون هادئ	be in a good mood	يكون في مزاج جيد
cycling	ركوب الدراجة	candy	حلويات
angry	غاضب	video games	ألعاب إلكترونية
forget (forgot)	ينسى	relaxed	مسترخي
stay up late	يسهر حتى وقت متأخر	at the right time	في الوقت الصحيح
face a problem	يواجه مشكلة	agree x disagree	يوافق x لا يوافق
watch TV	يشاهد التلفاز	do exercise	يقوم بتمارين
take a walk	يتمشى	feel tired	يشعر بالتعب
find (found)	يجد	go swimming	يذهب للسباحة
happy x sad	سعيد x حزين	eat (ate)	يأكل
library	مكتبة	sunny	مشمس
a glass of	كوب زجاجي من	juice	عصير
sometimes	أحيانا	every day	كل يوم
How much...?	كم كمية...؟	How often...?	كم عدد المرات...؟
worry (worried)	يقلق	sweet snack	وجبة خفيفة حلوة
change (changed)	يتغير - يغير	idea	فكرة



MY Friend

3 Listen and say. Write.

heart lungs arteries veins

4 Listen and read.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body.
Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries.

5 Read again and match.

1. Oxygen	a. These carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.
2. Nutrients	b. A gas which all living organisms need.
3. Veins	c. A liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.
4. Arteries	d. Veins and arteries.
5. Blood	e. We need these to help us grow.
6. Blood vessels	f. These carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart.



be going to

We use be going to for actions that we have decided before we speak.

نستخدم be going to للأعمال التى قررناها قبل أن نتحدث.

Affirmative		المثبت
I	am going to	
He/ She/ It	is going to	wear a helmet.
We/ You/ They	are going to	

Negative		المنفى
I	(am)'m not going to	
He/ She/ It	isn't going to	wear a helmet.
We/ You/ They	aren't going to	

Questions		الأسئلة
Am	I	
Is	he/ she/ it	going to wear a helmet?
Are	we/ you/ they	

Short answers

Are you going to wear a helmet?	Yes, I am./ No, I am not.
Is he going to wear a helmet?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Are they going to wear a helmet?	Yes, they are./ No, they aren't.

Note:

is = 's He is = He's It is = It's

are = 're We are = We're not = n't

1 Rewrite.

1. I'm going to wear glasses. (not)

....

2. Yes, she is going to walk to school. (Is)

....

3. Ali is going to play tennis. (Ali and Heba)

....





Present Simple Tense — زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن العادات والتقاليد والقدرات والحقائق.

يتكون هذا الزمن من التصريف الأول للفعل أى الفعل المجرد.

يتكون من:

Affirmative	المثبت
He/ She/ It / الاسم المفرد	→ Verb (الفعل) + s/ es
I/ We/ You/ They / الاسم الجمع	→ Verb (الفعل) (بدون إضافات)

Negative	المنفى
He/ She/ It الاسم المفرد	→ doesn't + inf. (مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات)
I/ We/ You/ They الاسم الجمع	→ don't + inf. (مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات)

Questions		الاستفهام
Does	he/ she/ it الاسم المفرد	→ inf.(مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات) ....?
Do	I/ we/ you/ they الاسم الجمع	→ inf.(مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات) ....?

بعد الفاعل المفرد نضيف للفعل (es) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (o, x, ss, s, ch, sh)

وإذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف الـ (y) مسبوق بحرف ساكن نقوم بتحويل حرف الـ (y) إلى (ies).

(he, she, it, singular) watch ⟶ watches / carry ⟶ carries

e.g: He watches TV. / He carries a bag.

كلمات دالة علي زمن المضارع البسيط

always	every day	often	usually
دائما	كل يوم	كثيرا	غالبا
sometimes	ever	never	
أحيانا	فى وقت ما	أبدا	

Unit 2

1 Underline the correct answer.

1. Fady (is - are - does) not go to the club.
2. They (has - have - has) a nice car.
3. (Do - Does - Did) you use your mobile every day?
4. School (begin - begins - beginning) in September.
5. We (go - goes - going) to school in the morning.
6. She doesn't (like - likes - liked) chocolate.
7. It often (rain - rains - will rain) in winter.
8. Omar never (is wearing - wear - wears) jeans.
9. (Do - Does - Doing) Nada wash the dishes.
10. How often do you (go - goes - went) to the cinema?

2 Rewrite.

1. I never play basketball. (How often)

....

2. Sami drinks coffee. (not)

....

3. No, Fares doesn't like Cola. (Does)

....

4. I read books every day. (not)

....

5. Yes, we wear jeans. (Do)

....

6. She learns French. (They)

....

7. They feel sick. (He)

....

8. Ali is at home. (Ali and Heba)

....

Activities on Part 1

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. We (am - is - are) going to learn about the body.
2. Your heart (beat - beats - beating) about 70 times a minute.
3. Your (brain - heart - knee) moves blood around your body.
4. Our (brain- heart- knee) controls everything that happens in our body.
5. Our (blood - skeleton - brain) helps us move and makes us strong.
6. (Brain - Knees - Veins) carry blood from the body to the heart.
7. Blood carries (oxygen - heart - brain) to all parts of the body.
8. The heart pushes blood to the (lungs - hair - face).
9. Bones are (liquid - soft - hard).
10. We need (juice - muscles - gas) to move our bones.
11. I (am - are - have) going to wear pads to protect my knees.
12. He is (go - goes - going) to wear a helmet.
13. She is going to (climb - climbs - climbing) the rock.
14. I (does - doesn't - don't) play outside.
15. We never (skips - skip - skipping) breakfast.

2 Rearrange.

1. video - I - games - love.

....

2. going to - He's - swimming - go.

....

3. are - lungs - important - Our.

....

3 Read and match.

1. Our skull protects
2. Oxygen is a gas which
3. She is
4. Our elbow

a. going to go swimming.
b. is in our arm.
c. our brain.
d. lungs?
e. all living organisms need.

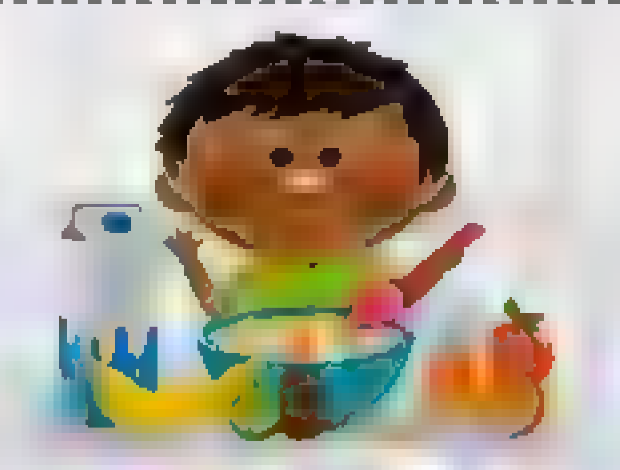
4 Look and write.



He is going to drink ....



She is going to wear ....



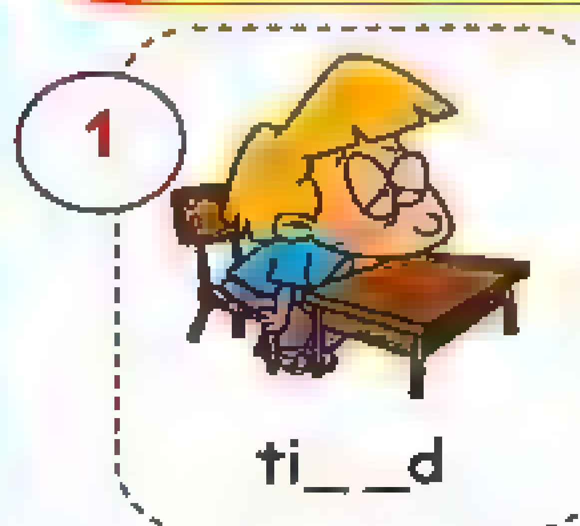
I never skip ....



Our............... makes us strong.

5 Supply the missing letters.

1

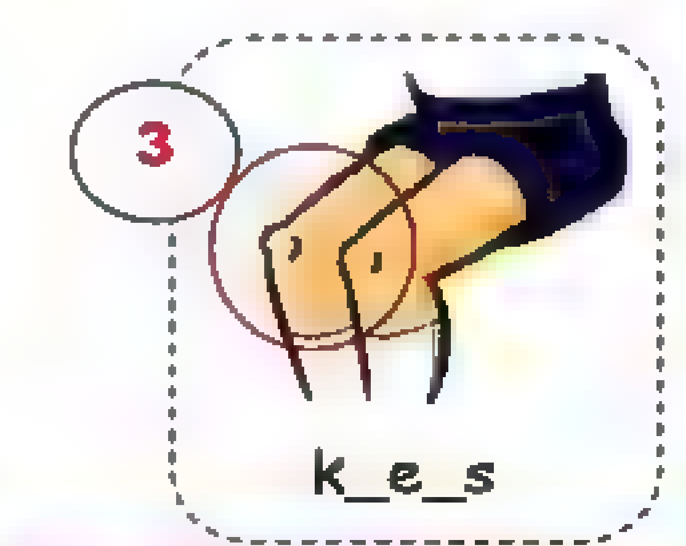


ti_ _d

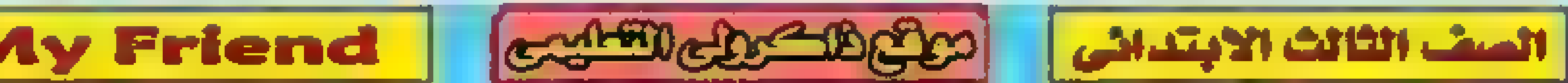
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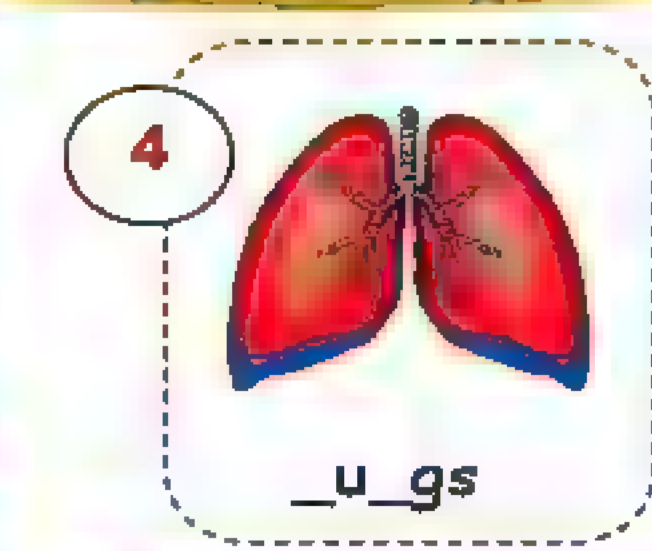
br_i_

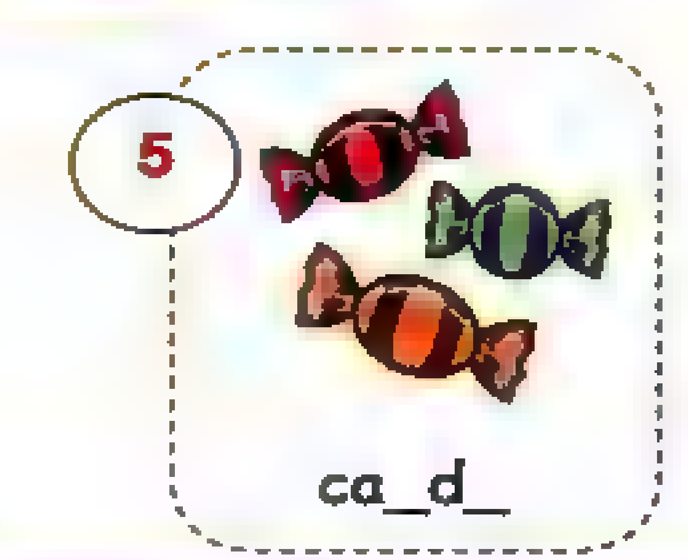
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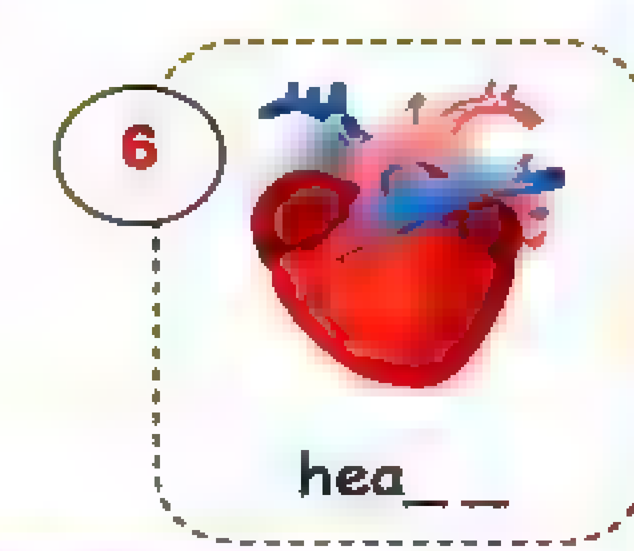


k_e_s



4

_u_gs

5

ca_d_

6

hea_ _

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run and dance. When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.

Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is our skeleton? ....
2. What happens when we kick a ball? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. We need muscles to (kick - drink - move) our bones.
4. Muscles in our (face - arms - eyes) and elbows move when you play tennis.

7 Complete the dialogue.

Tamer: ....?

Samar: Miss Hoda teaches us science this year.

Tamer: Why do we need muscles?

Samar: To move our bones.

Tamer: Do muscles move when we do sports?

Samar: ....



Part 2 Lessons 4,5,6

Phonics

1 Listen, point and say.




mood


food


book


cook

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
mood	مزاج	put (put)	يضع
food	طعام	know (knew)	يعرف
book	كتاب	skin	بشرة - جلد
cook	يطبخ	as well as	إضافة إلي
good	جيد	dirt	قذارة - تراب
room	غرفة	germs	جراثيم
moon	قمر	keep (kept)	يحفظ
cool	بارد - منعش	wear sunscreen	يضع كريم واقي من الشمس
tool	أداة	strong	قوي
root	جذر	top	أعلي - قمة
wood	خشب	middle	منتصف
foot	قدم	bottom	أسفل
cold x hot	بارد x ساخن	damage (damaged)	يدمر - يحطم
layer	طبقة	lots of	كثير من
get through	يمر - يتوغل	swallow (swallowed)	يبتلع
stomach	معدة	energy	طاقة
teeth	أسنان	mouth	فم

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tongue	لسان	break down	يكسر - يحلل
absorb (absorbed)	يمتص	saliva	لعاب
stomach acid	حمض المعدة	get rid of	يتخلص من
digestion	الهضم	chew (chewed)	يمضغ
give (gave)	يعطي	Let's + (inf.)...	هيا / دعونا...
have a look	يلقي نظرة	homework	واجب منزلي
enjoy + (V+-ing)...	يستمتع	human body	جسم الإنسان
healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي
look after	يعتني بـ	need (needed)	يحتاج
weather	طقس	hurt (hurt)	يؤلم - يؤذي
warm	دافئ	special	خاص - مميز
breathe (breathed)	يتنفس	nutrients	العناصر الغذائية

3 Listen and complete.


f _ _ d



c _ _ k


b _ _ k


m _ _ d

4 Listen and write.

foot room tool good root wood

Long (oo) sound	Short (oo) sound
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....



Activities on Part 2

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. (Bad - Healthy - Unhealthy) food put Hana in a good mood.
2. Our (skin - eyes - mouth) is the largest organ in our body.
3. We need to look (up - after - on) our skin to keep it healthy.
4. Our skin (protects - sleeps - walks) us from the sun.
5. The top layer of our skin is (strong - liquid - gas).
6. It's important to wear (skull - dirt - sunscreen) to protect our skin.
7. When we (stay - sleep - swallow) food, it goes to our stomach.
8. We get (teeth - energy - sun) and nutrients from the food.
9. We use our teeth to (chew - wash - watch) food.
10. (Jaw - Tongue - Saliva) is a liquid made in our mouth.

2 Read and complete.

sunburn - Water - acid - largest - unhealthy

1. The stomach .... breaks down the food.
2. It's .... to skip breakfast.
3. Our skin is the .... organ in our body.
4. We can get .... from the sun.
5. .... can't get through our top layer of skin.

3 Rearrange.

1. goes to - Food - stomach - our.

....

2. absorbs - Our - nutrients - body - the.

....

3. lots of - has - The skin - got - layers.

....

MY Friend

4 Read and match.

1. Healthy food puts us.....
2. The stomach acid......
3. The middle layer has....
4. Our skin keeps us.....

a. angry.
b. cool in hot weather.
c. in a good mood.
d. got blood vessels.
e. breaks down the food.

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Our skin is the largest organ in our body and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin has got lots of layers.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the largest organ in our body?

....

2. Why do we need to look after our skin?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Our skin keeps us (cold - cool - warm) in cold weather.
4. Our skin has got lots of (rooms - layers - books).

6 Complete the dialogue.

Remon: ....?

Suzan: Yes, I'm very good at science.

Remon: What's the largest organ in our body?

Suzan: Our skin.

Remon: What does it do?

Suzan: It protects us from ....

7 Look and write.



I look at the ....



She wears ....



He hurt his ....



I eat healthy ....

8 Supply the missing letters.

1. 

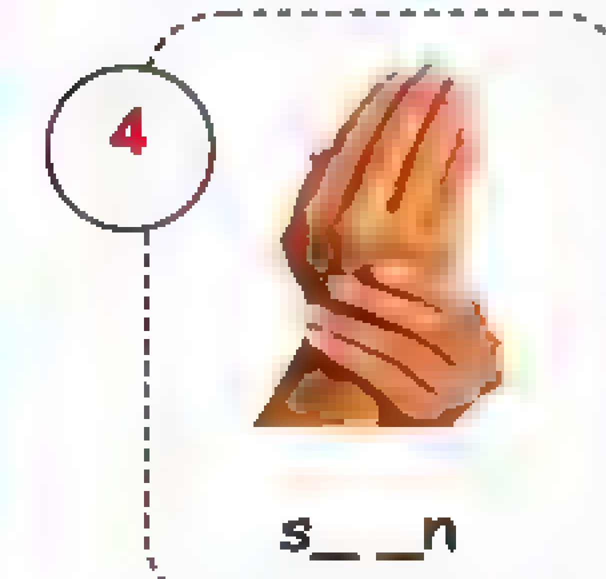
w_ _d

2. 

_o_d

3. 

co_ _

4. 

s_ _n

5. sto_a_h

6. mo_t_



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1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Our heart (digests - pumps - stays) blood to our body.
2. Our skin (protects - plays - moves) our body.
3. My (eyes - bone - skin) helps me move.
4. The body (plays - listens - absorbs) nutrients from our food.
5. I usually drink (fruit - sodas - rice).
6. I often (play - plays - playing) football.
7. She is going to (goes - go - going) to bed early.
8. We (am - is - are) going to wear sunscreen.
9. (Do - Does - Doing) you play outside?
10. He is going (of - at - to) wear pads.
11. Let's (watches - watch - watched) TV.
12. We need to breathe (muscles - skin - oxygen).

2 Read and complete.

arteries - eight - skull - Muscles - three

1. We have .... layers of skin.
2. Blood travels in veins and ....
3. We should sleep .... hours at night.
4. The .... protects our brain.
5. .... protect our skeleton.

3 Rewrite.

1. No. I don't play outside. (Do)

....

2. Blood travels in our skeleton. (not)

....



Unit 2

4 Rearrange.

1. arm - in - The - is - my - elbow.
   ....
2. food - We - the - swallow.
   ....
3. the - helps - down - Saliva - break - food.
   ....

5 Read and match.

1. We will eat.....
2. I sometimes ......
3. I get about 8 hours....
4. We are going to go.....

a. sleep every night.
b. in the kitchen.
c. veins.
d. skip dinner.
e. swimming.

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Alia couldn't go to school last Monday. She was very ill. So, she didn't help her mother in the kitchen. She went to Doctor Maher's clinic. Doctor Maher examined her. He gave her some medicine. Her friends visited her. They gave her some flowers and sweets. Alia went back to school on Thursday. All her friends were happy to see her again.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Alia go to Doctor Maher's clinic?
   ....
2. What did Alia's friends give her?
   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Alia couldn't go to school last (Thursday - Sunday - Monday).
4. Doctor Maher gave Alia some (medicine - money - food).



My Friend

7 Look and write.



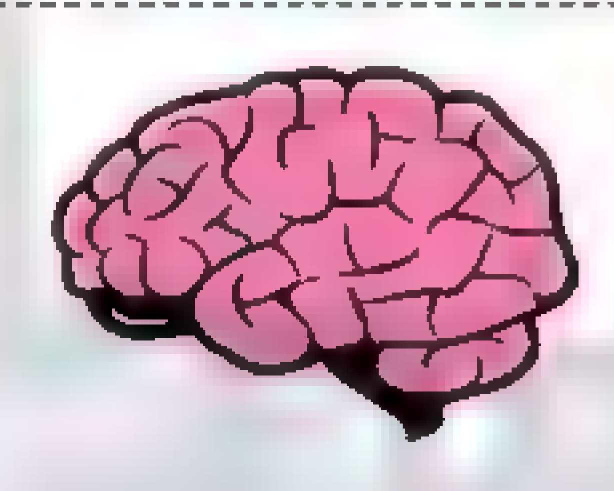
I never skip ....



I'm going to wear a ....



I wear ....



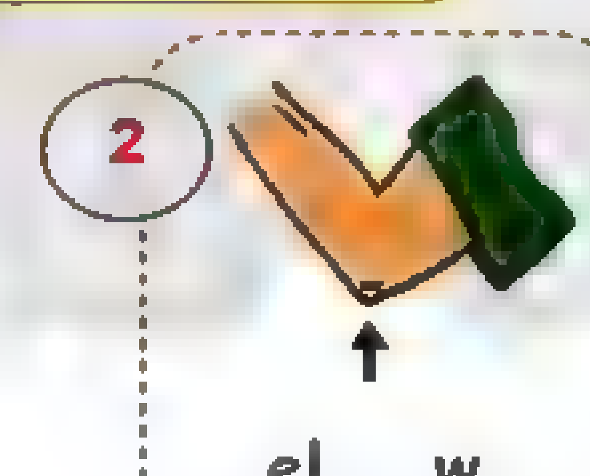
Our .... is important.



8 Supply the missing letters.



1. s_ele_on



2. el_ _w



3. _ _w

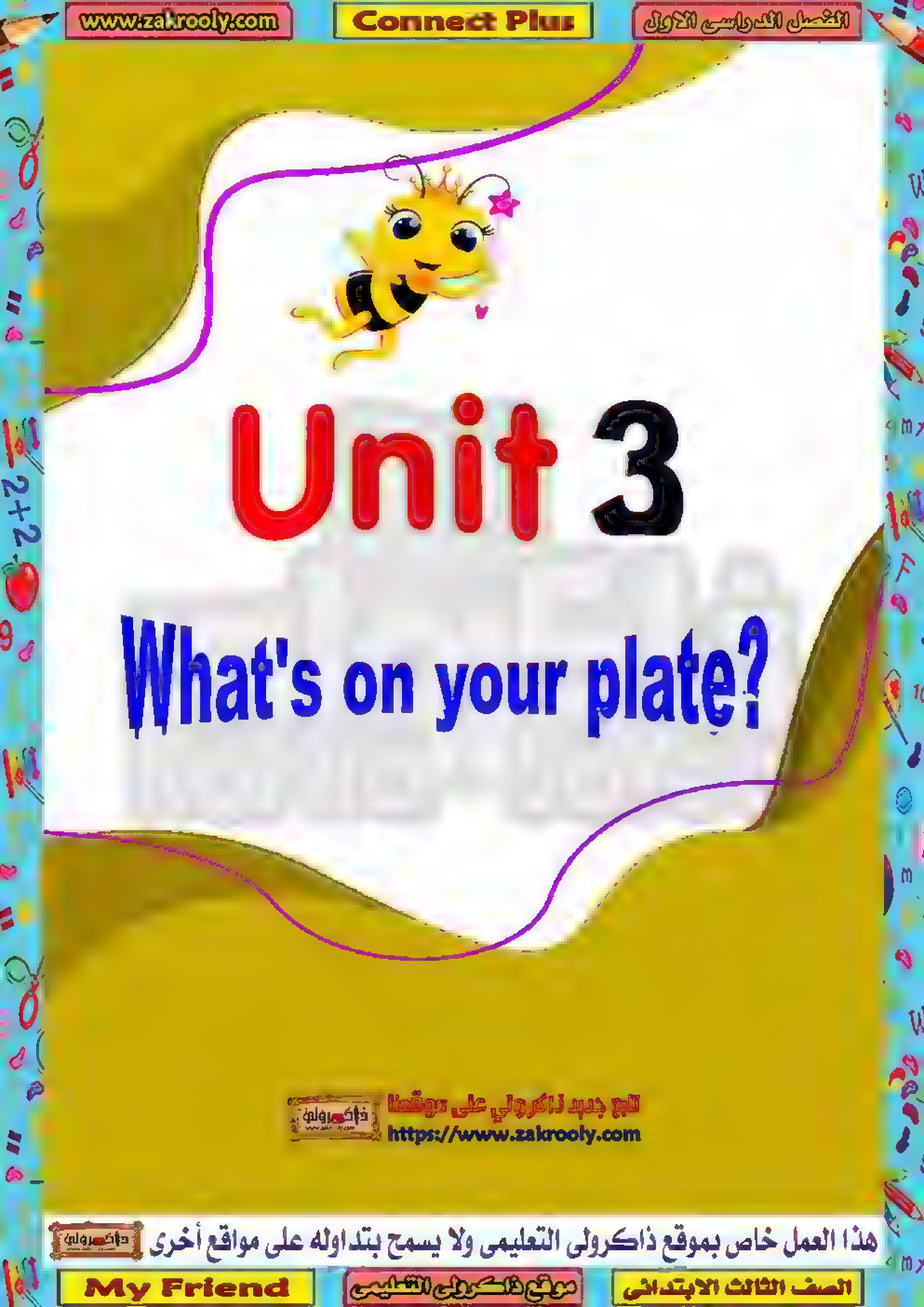
4. ton_u_

5. c_os_



6. jui_ _




Unit 3
What's on your plate?
تابع جديد ذاكرولي على موقعنا
https://www.zakrooly.com

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Part 1 Lessons 1,2,3

Vocabulary

1 Look, listen and read.



2 Vocabulary & Expressions

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
plate	طبق	balance	توازن
vitamins	فيتامينات	right	صحيح
fiber	ليف نباتي	kind	طيب القلب
nutrients	العناصر الغذائية	different	مختلف
good for	جيد لـ	include (included)	يتضمن
part	جزء	minerals	معادن
strong x weak	قوي x ضعيف	healthy x unhealthy	صحي x غيرصحي
delicious	لذيذ	eat (ate)	يأكل
fruit	فاكهة	piece	قطعة
vegetables	خضروات	diet	حمية غذائية
carbohydrates	الكربوهيدرات	bread	خبز
pasta	مكرونة	cereal	حبوب
protein	بروتين	meat	لحم
such as	مثل	fats	دهون
absorb (absorbed)	يمتص	oils	زيوت
spread (spread)	ينشر	olive oil	زيت زيتون
butter	زبدة	dairy foods	منتجات الألبان
milk	لبن	biscuits	بسكويت
cheese	جبن	How many...?	كم العدد...؟
calcium	كالسيوم	contain (contained)	يحتوي - يتضمن
bones	عظام	sugar	سكر
heart	قلب	section	قسم
muscles	عضلات	drink (drank)	يشرب
cookies	بسكويت	candies	حلويات



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animal	حيوان	plant	نبات
humans	بشر	soil	تربة
roots	جذور	find (found)	يجد
health	صحة	joints	المفاصل
carry (carried)	يحمل	temperature	درجة الحرارة
blood vessels	الأوعية الدموية	toxins	سموم
brain	مخ	pure	نقي
dehydrated	مجفف	hydrated	رطب
tired	متعب	sweat (sweat)	يعرق
energy	طاقة	(be) made up of	مكون من - مصنوع من
headache	صداع	come out of	يخرج من
enough	كافي	How much...?	كم الكمية...؟
food packaging	تغليف الطعام	find out	يكتشف
decide (decided)	يقرر	measure (measured)	يقيس
choice	اختيار	serving size	حجم الحصة
calories	سعرات حرارية	sodium	صوديوم
mix (mixed)	يخلط - يمزج	amount	كمية
percent	نسبة مئوية	Vitamin C	فيتامين سي
gram	جرام	Vitamin D	فيتامين د
salt	ملح	dried fruit bar	قطعة فواكه مجففة
chocolate brownie	كعكة شيكولاتة	favorite	مفضل

3 Ask and answer.





Language Use

should ينبغي / shouldn't لا ينبغي

We use **should** to give advice
and the negative form is **should not(n't)**.

نستخدم should لتقديم النصيحة

وفي حال النفي نستخدم should not(n't) ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

Affirmative		المثبت
I He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	should	drink milk every day.

Negative		
I He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	should not	drink soda every day.

Questions		
Should	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	skip breakfast?

Examples

He **should** eat fruit every day.
She **shouldn't** eat candies every day.
Should I drink water?
Yes, you **should**.
Should he sleep for four hours?
No, he **shouldn't**.



1 Look, circle and write.

Hana shouldn't	Hany should	soda candies	bread fruit
			
Hana shouldn't	....	....	....
(eat) / drink	eat / drink	eat / drink	eat / drink
			
candies	....	....	....
every day.	every day.	every day.	every day.

2 Rewrite.

1. You should eat lots of sweets. (not)

....

2. Yes, you should get up early. (Should)

....

3. It's good to do sports. (should)

....

4. It's not good to play in the street. (shouldn't)

....



3 Complete the dialogue.

Teacher: Where's your English book, Karim?

Karim : ....

Teacher: You shouldn't leave your book at home next time.

Karim : ....?

Teacher: Yes, you should bring it every day.

Activities on Part 1

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. There are lots of (bones - eyes - vitamins) in fruit.
2. Vitamins are (nutrients - glass - cups) in some foods.
3. Vitamins are (bad - good - toxic) for our body.
4. Vitamins make us (weak - sick - strong).
5. We should eat (lots of - no - few) fruit and vegetables.
6. Our bodies need vitamins and (wood - books - minerals).
7. You (should - shouldn't - do) skip your breakfast.
8. You (should - shouldn't - doesn't) do exercises every day.
9. (Does - Is - Should) I drink milk every day?
10. We should (eats - eat - eating) lots of fruit.
11. Should he visit the doctor? Yes, he (does - shouldn't - should).
12. Should I eat candies every day? No, you (are - shouldn't - should).
13. Plants get water from the (soil - oil - tool).
14. When we drink enough water, we (dehydrated - hydrated - dry).
15. Water helps you get rid of (toxins - blood - bone) from your body.
16. Fiber is very important in (healthy - unhealthy - bad) diet.

2 Rearrange.

1. section - is - the dairy - Butter - in - a food.

....

2. your - are - Vegetables - for - body - good.

....

3. for - is - our - good - Calcium - bones.

....

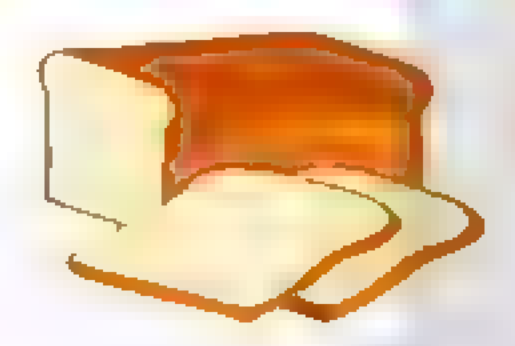
MY NEW Friend

3 Read and match.

1. There is protein in
2. Biscuits and cakes
3. There are healthy fats
4. Carbohydrates give us

a. contain sugar.
b. called fiber.
c. energy.
d. dairy foods.
e. such as olive oil.

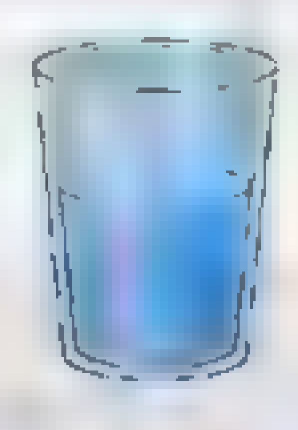
4 Look and write.



I eat .... every day.



We should eat ....

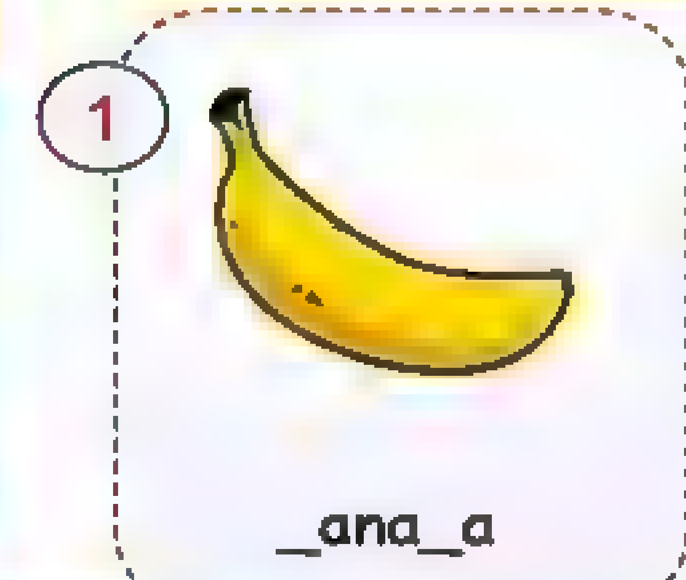


.... is good for our joints.



There is protein in ....

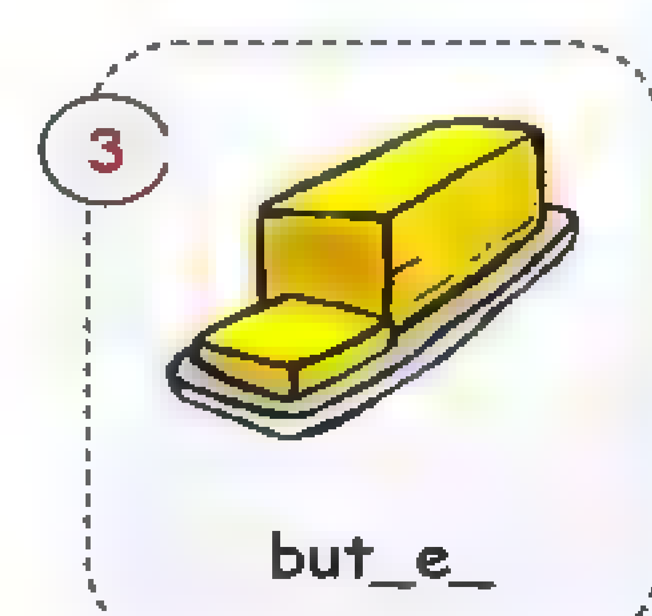
5 Supply the missing letters.

1


_ana_a

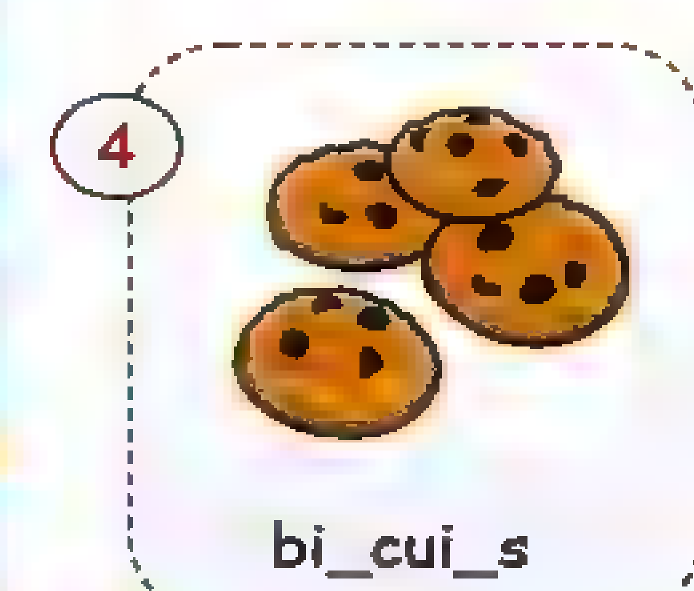
2


m_l_

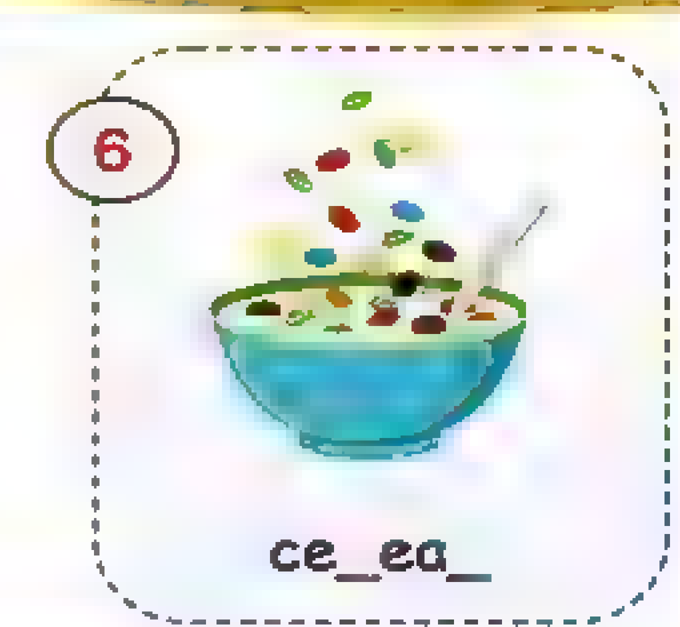
3


but_e_



4 
bi_cui_s

5 
so_ _

6 
ce_ea_

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

There are lots of vitamins in fruit, and there is fiber, too! Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! We should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy. We should try to eat 5 - 7 pieces of fruit and vegetables a day. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, such as Vitamin C. There is also fiber. Fiber is very important in healthy diet.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What are vitamins? ....
2. Why do we need vitamins? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. We should eat lots of (candy - fruit - soda) to get the vitamins we need.
4. (Cake - Biscuits - Fiber) is very important in healthy diet.

7 Rewrite.

1. Should I drink fresh juice? (Yes)
....
2. You should wear a jacket. (not)
....
3. Should she eat candies? (No)
....

My New Friend

Part 2 Lessons 4,5,6

Phonics

1 Listen and read, then say.




nutrition


digestion


fiction


fire station

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

nutrition	تغذية	can	علبة
digestion	الهضم	jar	إناء - برطمان
fiction	قصة	heat (heated)	يسخن
pollution	تلوث	smoked meat	لحم مدخن
fire station	محطة الإطفاء	add (added)	يضيف
firefighter	رجل الإطفاء	all over the world	حول العالم
safe	آمن	dry (dried)	يجفف
preserve (preserved)	يحفظ	figs	تين
store (stored)	يخزن	grapes	عنب
properly	بصورة صحيحة	mango	مانجو
sick	مريض	delicious	لذيذ
fridge	ثلاجة	take out	يخرج
fire	نار	stay cool	يبقى باردا



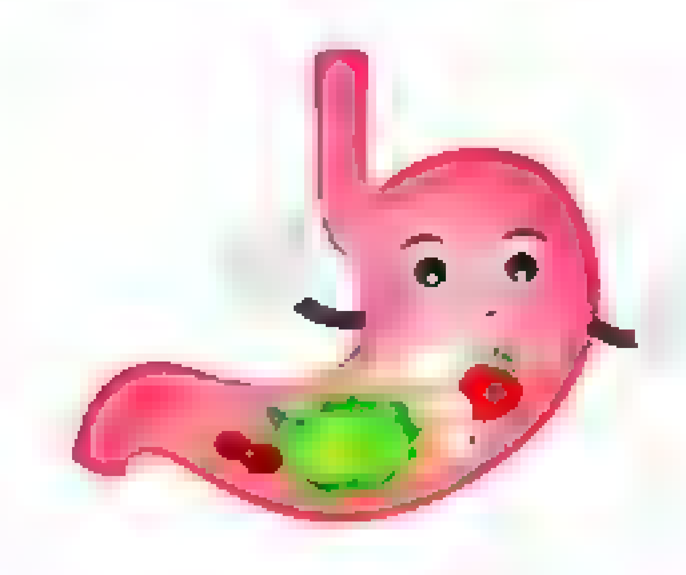
Unit 3

drying	تجفيف	tastes good	مذاقه جيد
electricity	كهرباء	ceramic	سيراميك
container	وعاء - إناء	fresh	طازج
freezer	الفريزر	invent (invented)	يخترع
zeer pot	وعاء الزير (مصنوع من الفخار)	salt	ملح
plain	سادة	last (lasted)	يدوم
teeth (tooth)	أسنان (سن)	arteries	شرايين
dentist	طبيب أسنان	affect (affected)	يؤثر
bad for	سئ لـ	worried	قلق
anxious	قلق	little	قليل (تأتي مع الاسم الغير معدود)
confused	مشوش - مرتبك	much	كثير (تأتي مع الاسم الغير معدود)
nuts	مكسرات	short x long	قصير x طويل
hair	شعر	lungs	الرئتين
yogurt	زبادي	teaspoon	ملعقة شاي (صغيرة)
carefully	بحرص	go bad	يفسد

3 Listen and say.

I have a new book. It isn't fiction.

It's a bout nutrition and digestion!







MY NEW Friend

Listen and read.

It's important to eat the right food, but also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food property, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now we can use fridges and freezers to store food. This need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?

Fire This heats food like smoked meat and fish a long time ago. And we still do it now.

Salt We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.

Drying We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, banana and mango are all sweet and delicious. When we dry fruit it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.

Containers There are different ways of storing food in containers.

Zeer pots Thousands of years ago, people invented zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one ceramic pot. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand. The water takes the heat away and the food stays cool.

Cans and jars People also use cans and jars to preserve food. You put the food in a liquid with salt, and close the can. No air gets into the jar or can, and the food lasts for years.



Unit 3

Listening and reading

1 Listen, read and write the names in the correct place.

What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy. but they have a lot of sugar in them. Why is sugar bad for us?
Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth.
Do you like going to the dentist?
Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.
Sugar gives us energy, but it is a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.
Sugar can affect our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused. We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

2 Read and answer True or False.

1. Sugar is good for our teeth. ( )
2. Sugar helps our arteries to work. ( )
3. It is better to get energy from carbohydrates than sugar. ( )
4. When we get energy from sugar, it lasts a long time. ( )

3 Ask and answer.

Did you know sugar is bad for your heart?

Did you know sugar can affect your mood?



My New Friend

Activities on Part 2

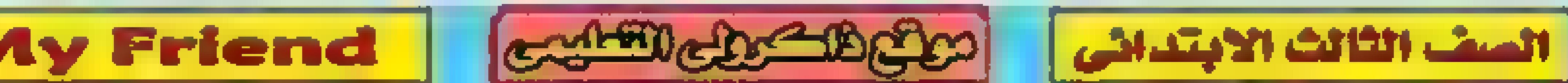
1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. We need to (preserve - throw - walk) and store food.
2. If we don't store food properly, it can go (good - well - bad).
3. We add (water - juice - salt) to food to preserve it.
4. We can store food in (wood - containers - plant).
5. We need (plant - figs - electricity) to store food in a fridge.
6. We can dry food in the (water - sun - liquid).
7. The fruit is (sweet - bad - unhealthy) and delicious.
8. People invented zeer (pads - bats - pots) to keep food fresh.
9. When we dry food, we take out the (salt - meat - water) and keep the nutrients.
10. (Fruit - Sugar - Milk) is bad for our teeth.
11. Water helps your body get rid of (toxins - vitamins - minerals).

2 Read and complete.

shouldn't - vitamins - many - preserve - should

1. How .... jars are there?
2. You .... eat a lot of candy.
3. You .... sleep eight hours every night.
4. There are lots of .... in vegetables.
5. You can .... food with salt.



Unit 3

3 Rearrange.

1. in - Protein - meat - is.
....
2. be bad - mood - Sugar - our - for - can.
....
3. food - can - pots - We - store - in.
....

4 Read and match.

1. Salt takes out the.....
2. Fruit and vegetables are ......
3. Fridges keep our food....
4. We should eat.....

a. cold.
b. arteries.
c. less sugar.
d. water.
e. healthy.

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart. Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar. Sugar can affect our brain. We can feel worried and anxious.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is sugar bad for our teeth? ....
2. How can sugar affect our brain? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Sugar is bad for our (fridge - freezer - heart) too.
4. When we get energy from sugar, we (find - lose - keep) it.



MY Friend



6 Look and write.



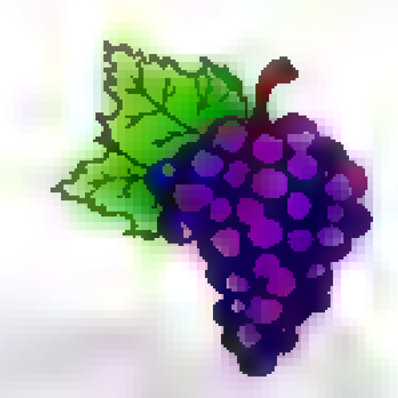
We smoke food over a ....



.... are bad for us.

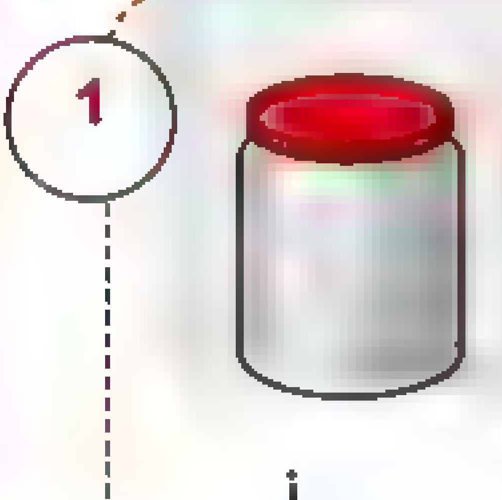


I don't drink ....



.... are healthy.

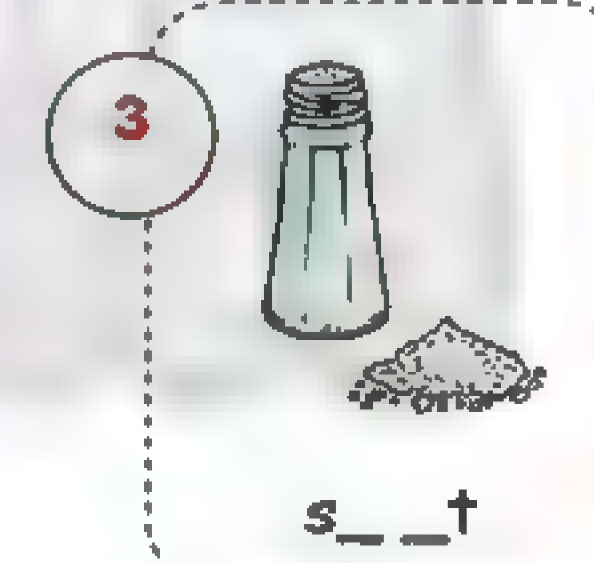
7 Supply the missing letters.

1 

j_ _

2 

fri_ _e

3 

s_ _t

4 

sto_ _

5 

fi_efi_hter

6 

po_lutio_





1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. We can (play - walk - store) food in containers.
2. We add salt to food to (preserve - spoil - throw) it.
3. We (should - shouldn't - are) skip lunch.
4. (Cheese - Bananas - Apples) is a kind of dairy foods.
5. You (don't - should - shouldn't) sleep enough hours.
6. Should I (drinks - drinking - drink) a lot of water?
7. We can dry food in the (sun - moon - water).
8. Eating a lot of sugar is (good - healthy - unhealthy).
9. (Sugar - Calcium - Candy) is good for our bones.
10. There are healthy fats in some oils such as (bread - apple - olive oil).
11. (Salt - Fiber - Sugar) is very important in a healthy diet.
12. Carbohydrates give us (fruit - energy - milk).

2 Read and complete.

drink - calcium - Sugar - Water - should

1. Dairy foods give us vitamins and ....
2. We shouldn't .... soda every day.
3. We .... eat fruit every day.
4. .... is bad for our heart.
5. .... is good for your joints and bones.



MY Friend

3 Rearrange.

1. diet - have - I - a healthy.

   ....

2. eat - every day - We - pasta - shouldn't.

   ....

3. do - get - How - plants - water?

   ....

4 Read and match.

1. How much water do.....
2. I don't eat chocolate......
3. The firefighter is at....
4. Pollution is.....

a. the fire station.
b. bad for our health.
c. you drink every day?
d. fiction.
e. brownies.

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water. We can dry fruit in the sun. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps all the nutrients. We can store food in pots. In the past, people used zeer pots. Today, we store food in cans and jars, with water and salt.

A. Answer the following questions:

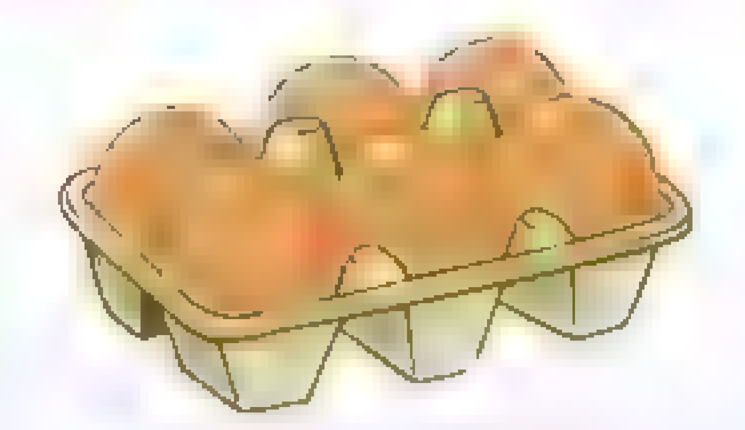
1. What do fridges and freezers do? ....
2. Where can we store food? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. We can smoke food over a (water- sugar- fire) to make it last longer.
4. Salt (takes out - keep - preserve) water.



6 Look and write.


There's protein in ....


Biscuits contain ....



We should drink ....


Sugar is bad for our ....

7 Supply the missing letters.

1 
di_est_on

2 
ma_g_

3 
fi_e_tation

4 

yo_u_t

5
me_ _

6 
c_ _e


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My Friend
موقع ذاكرولى التعليمى
الصف الثالث الابتدائى

Reading



1 Look and write.

saliva tongue arteries skin
muscles heart stomach skull lungs skeleton

1. The .... moves blood around the body.
2. Our .... is our biggest organ.
3. In the........................ oxygen is added to the blood.
4. Blood with a lot of oxygen in it travels around the body in........................
5. We need........................ to move our bones.
6. Our........................ is all the bones in our body that keep us strong and help us move.
7. Our........................ protects our brain and our eyes.
8. We need........................ to help us chew.
9. We break down food in our........................
10. We chew food using our teeth, ... and jaw.

2 Read and match.

1. Stomach acid
2. Our skin protects us from
3. Bones are hard, and they protect
4. Blood carries
5. There isn't a lot of oxygen
6. We use muscles when we

a. the sun, as well as dirt and germs
b. oxygen and nutrients around the body
c. breaks down food in our stomach.
d. soft organs such as our heart and lungs
e. chew food, to move our jaw.
f. in our veins, because it is used in the body



My New Friend

Writting



1 Read and complete.

1. .... he going to wear a helmet?
2. .... you going to ride a bike?
3. .... she going to go skateboarding?
4. .... Fares and Adam going to read a book?

2 Read and complete. Use should or shouldn't.

Youssef wants to be in the school running team. He goes running once a week. He sometimes skips breakfast but he always eats lunch. He loves snacks. He likes candies and drinking sodas. What should he do to get into the school running team?

1. He .... go running every day.
2. .... breakfast.
3. .... candies.
4. .... fruit and vegetables.
5. .... a lot of sodas.
6. .... 1.5 liters of water every day.



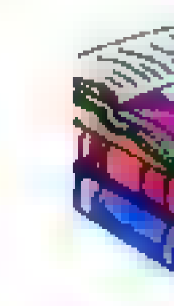
Phonics

1 Listen and complete. Match and say.

__ity nutri__ fic__ f____d

spa___e m__n







2 Write and say.

moon citadel race fire station

pollution distance mood

1. She's in a good .... because she won the ....  .
2. There's no .... on the ....  .
3. What is the ....between the .... 

and the......................... .



My New Friend

Non-fiction

Reader: Hospitals

1 Listen and read.

Who works in a hospital?

Doctors can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better.

Nurses can look after you. They give you the right medicine and help you get better.

If you are very sick, sometimes you need an operation.

A surgeon can do an operation.

A hospital has to be very clean all the time. So it is important to have cleaners.

The receptionist organizes appointments. They know what time you need to see the doctor.

The patient is the person who is sick.

A carer looks after someone who is sick for a long time.

People sometimes need extra help to do things.

An porter can help you move around the hospital you can't walk on your own.

People need healthy food in hospitals, so the cooks in the Kitchens are important too. They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.

2 Look, read and say.

1. Doctors can find out why you are sick.
2. Nurses can give you medicine.
3. Cleaners are very important!
4. A surgeon does an operation.
5. A receptionist organizes your appointment.
6. A porter can help a patient move around the hospital.
7. Carers look after people.
8. The cooks prepare healthy food.

3 Listen and read.

What happens when you go to hospital?

A doctor or nurse sometimes takes your temperature. If you are ill, you can be too hot or too cold. They use a thermometer to find out what your body temperature is.

A doctor or nurse can measure your blood pressure, too This shows how well your heart is pumping blood around your arteries. This can help them find out how healthy you are.

You can have an X-ray to find out if a bone is broken.

If you have an accident and break a bone, you can have a cast put on your arm or leg. You have to wear for about six weeks!

If you injure a muscle a nurse can put a bandage on. This will support your arm or leg so your muscle can get better.



4 Read again and choose.

1. A thermometer measures ....
   a. our blood pressure b. your temperature
2. Your blood pressure measures the health of your ....
   a. heart b. bones
3. You have a cast if you ....
   a. injure a muscle b. break a bone
4. A bandage ....
   a. supports your arm or leg b. keeps you warm

5 Read again and answer the questions.

1. What happens to your body temperature when you are ill?
2. How can you find out if your bone is broken?
3. How long do you have to wear a cast for?

MY Friend

Activities on Review 1

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. We eat breakfast in the (night - morning - evening).
2. When you (sweat - sweet - stay), you lose water through your skin.
3. You should (sleep - relax - warm up) before you do exercise.
4. Don't make (fan - fun - fin) of people. It's unkind.
5. You should (apologize - apologizes - apologizing) if you do something wrong.
6. Should I (drinks - drinking - drink) a lot of water?
7. Our (teeth - skin - hair) protects us from dirt, germs and the sun.
8. He (should - shouldn't - don't) go running every day.

2 Read and complete.

Will - go - eats - shouldn't

1. She is going to .... skateboarding.
2. He always .... lunch.
3. You .... drink lots of soda.
4. .... you visit the citadel?

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Will he be happy? (Yes)

....

2. I am going to go to the park. (not)

....

3. Should I skip breakfast? (No)

....

4. Is she going to wear a helmet? (Yes)

....

Review 1

4 Rearrange.

1. clean- the - cleaner - hospital - A - keeps.

   ....

2. shouldn't - candies - You - eat.

   ....

3. dinner - I - skip - sometimes.

   ....

5 Read and match.

1. I go.....
2. A receptionist organizes ينظم...
3. Carers looks....
4. The patient is the.....

a. your appointments مواعيد.
b. person who is sick.
c. be happy?
d. running once a week.
e. after people.

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

My name is Mona. I'm nine. My friend is Amira. She is nine, too. We are in the same class. We sometimes play together with our toys. We go to the restaurant on Fridays. Amira likes football but I like swimming. We are happy friends.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What sport does Amira like?

   ....

2. Where does Mona go on Fridays?

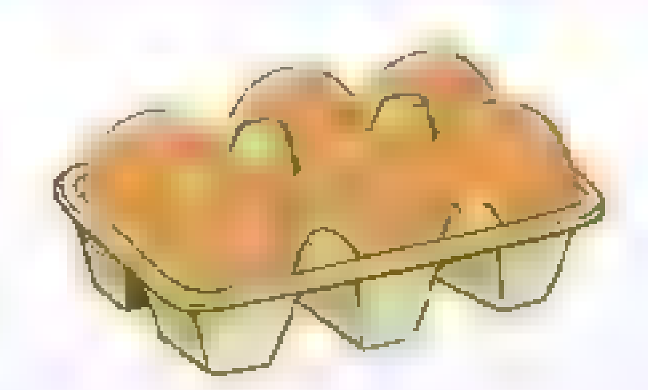
   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Mona likes (playing football - watching TV - swimming).
4. Amira and Mona are (happy - sad - bad) friends.



7 Look and write.



There's protein in ....



The .... prepares healthy food.

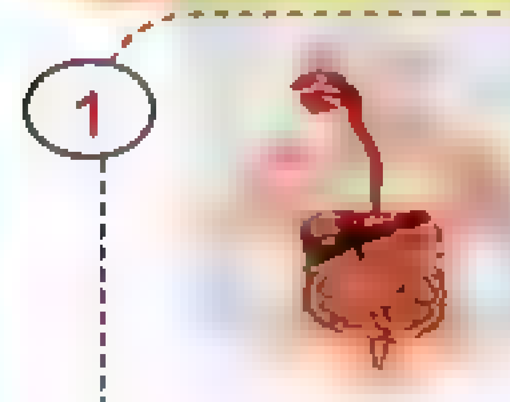


A .... can give you medicine.

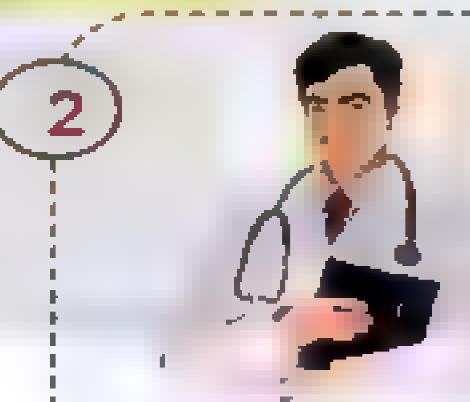


Sugar is bad for our ....

8 Supply the missing letters.

1. 

di_est_on

2. 

doc_o_

3. 

fi_e _tation

4. 

ban_a_e

5. 

su_geo_

6. 

c_ta_el





Unit 4

In the wild

Part 1 Lessons 1,2,3

Vocabulary

1 Look, listen and read.



2 Vocabulary & Expressions

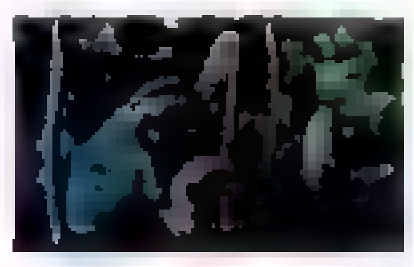
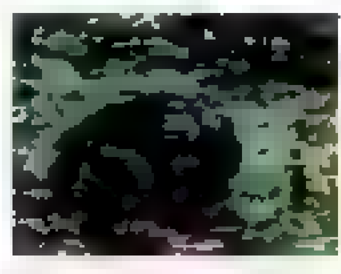
English	Arabic
wildlife park	حديقة حيوانات برية
love + (V+-ing)...	يحب
chimpanzee	شمبانزي
sloth	حيوان الكسلان
webcam	كاميرا الويب
think (thought)	يفكر - يعتقد
move (moved)	يتحرك - يحرك
That's a great idea!	إنها فكرة رائعة!
behave (behaved)	يتصرف
natural habitat	موطن طبيعي
live (lived)	يعيش
take shelter	يتخذ مأوى
nest	عش
stick	عصا
chase (chased)	يطارد
dig burrows	يحفر جحور
hunt (hunted)	يصطاد
crayfish	سلطعون النهر
goose (geese)	أوزة (أوز)
owl	بومة
turtle	سلحفاة
whale	حوت
climb (climbed)	يتسلق
river	نهر
How long...?	كم المدة الزمنية...؟
macaw	ببغاء
cheetah	فهد
cobra	ثعبان الكوبرا
fennec fox	ثعلب
spider monkey	قرد العنكبوت
sea lion	فقمة البحر
tail	ذيل
behavior	سلوك
close to	قريب من
the wild	البرية
safely	بأمان
build (built)	يبني
grass	عشب - حشائش
leaves	أوراق الشجر
gather (gathered)	يتجمع
hide (hid)	يختبئ
hole	حفرة
mole	حيوان آكل الحشرات
squirrel	سنجاب
penguin	البطريق
rabbit	أرنب
correct x incorrect	صحيح x غير صحيح
swim (swam)	يسبح
How many...?	كم العدد...؟
polar	قطبي

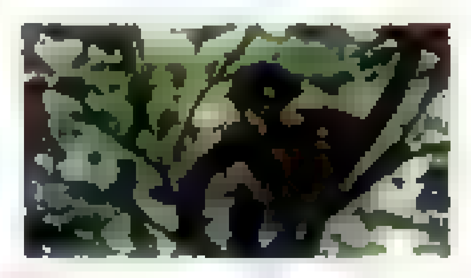
Wetland	ارض رطبة	grassland	مرج - مرعى
desert	صحراء	rainforest	غابة استوائية
particular	معين	tropical	استوائي
kind	نوع	near	قريب
climate	مناخ	swamp	مستنقع
landscape	منظر طبيعة	roots	جذور
non-living things	اشياء غير حية	Arctic	القطب الشمالي
compare (compared)	يقارن	colored	ملون
feather	ريشة	fur	فرو
wolves (wolf)	ذئاب (ذئب)	on land	على الأرض
North pole	القطب الشمالي	equator	خط الاستواء
South pole	القطب الجنوبي	condition	حالة
imaginary	خيالي	map	خريطة
colony	مستعمرة	Egyptian	مصري

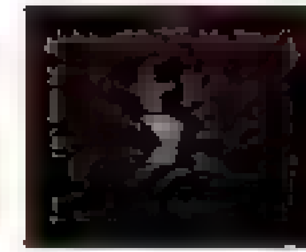
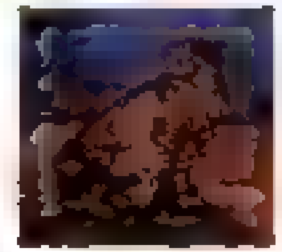
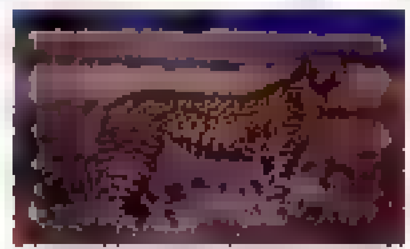
3 Read and write.

The animal quiz

1. It's the fastest animal in the world. ....
2. It moves very slowly. ....
3. It's a dangerous snake. ....
4. It's a very colorful bird. ....
5. It lives in the water but it isn't a fish. ....
6. It's big. It lives in the forest. It doesn't have a tail. ....
7. It's small. It lives in the forest. It has a tail. ....
8. It's lives in the desert. It has big ears. ....



Language use



might ربما - might not ربما لا

We use might to express possibility and the negative form is might not.

نستخدم might للتعبير عن الإحتمالية

وفي حال النفي نستخدم might not ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

Examples:

It might live in Africa.

They might not be able to swim.

4 Listen, read and say.

- Welcome to the Animal Show! Look! What do you know about this animal? What do elephants eat?
-Hmm. They're very big, but I don't think they eat meat. I think they might eat grass
- Correct! Ok, next. Is the elephant the biggest animal in the world?
- Er, no. I don't think it is. I think blue whales might be the biggest animals in the world.
- Correct again. Last question. Elephants can swim, true or false?
- Well, they don't live near the sea, so I think they might not be able to swim
- That's incorrect- elephants can swim in rivers very well!



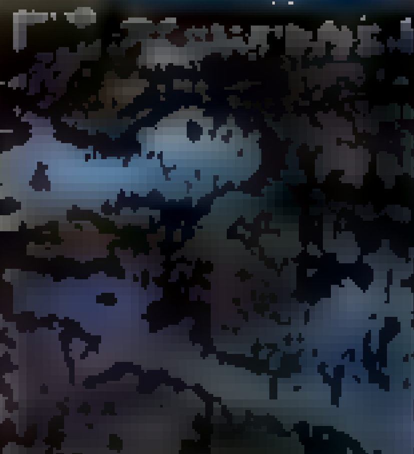
5 Look and write sentences with might/ might not.



1. live in Africa — It might live in Africa.
2. climb trees — ……………………………
3. eat grass — ……………………………
4. swim in rivers — ……………………………
5. build a nest — ……………………………

6 Look, listen and write.

polar wetland grassland desert rainforest




7 Look and read.

Where do the animals live?

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things

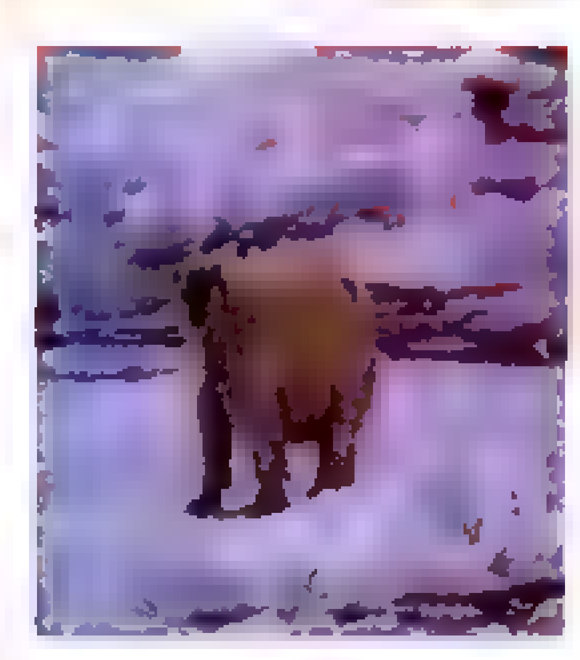
Compare these three habitats:



In a polar habitat there is snow and ice, and everything looks white There aren't any trees, and the plants are small Animals can take shelter in burrows.

There are rainforests in warm, tropical parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.

A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.





8 Write polar, wetland or rainforest

1. An Arctic fox is white. It digs burrows in the ground ....
2. A spider monkey eats fruit and lives in trees ....
3. Crayfish often live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots ....
4. Macaws have beautiful colored feathers. They eat fruit and leaves..............................
5. Wolves have light colored fur. They eat rabbits and other animals that live on the ground..............................
6. Turtles eat plants and animals in the water and on land ....

Activities on Part 1

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. I love (see - sees - seeing) the chimpanzees.
2. The (sloth - cheetah - horse) moves very slowly.
3. Let's (looks - look - looking) on the wildlife park webcam.
4. Was it a spider monkey? Yes, it (will - wasn't - was).
5. Lots of birds build (cars - bicycles - nests) in trees.
6. Owls live in (nuts - holes - leaves) in trees.
7. It might (lives - lived - live) in rivers.
8. They might not (go - goes - going) to the park.
9. (Macaws - Crayfish - Fennec fox) live in dark, warm water.
10. A wetland can be (dry - dried - wet) all the time.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Was it a fennec fox? (Yes)

....

2. It might swim. (not)

....

3. Birds live in nests. (Where)

....

4. The monkey might climb the tree. (not)

....

3 Rearrange.

1. white - Arctic - is - An - fox.

....

2. beautiful - feathers - Macaws - colored - have.

....

3. trees - monkey - in - A spider - lives.

....



Unit 4

4 Read and match.

1. Wolves have light
2. Rabbits dig burrows
3. The equator gets the
4. It might

a. most sunshine.
b. colored fur.
c. eat fish.
d. in the ground.
e. an elephant?

5 Look and write.



An .... lives in a hole.



It might eat leaves and ....



A.................... moves slowly.



A .... is a dangerous snake.

6 Supply the missing letters.

1



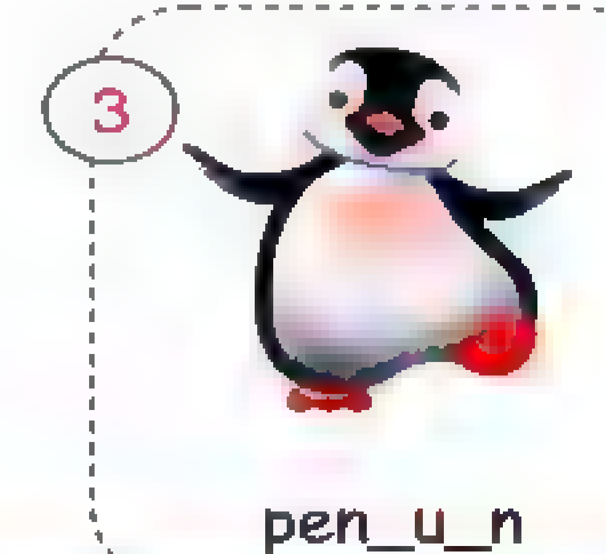
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2

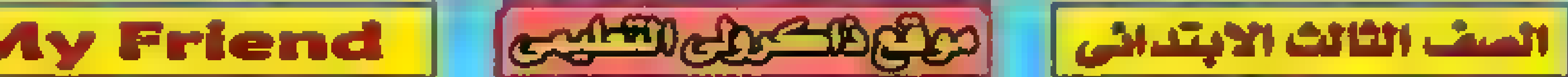


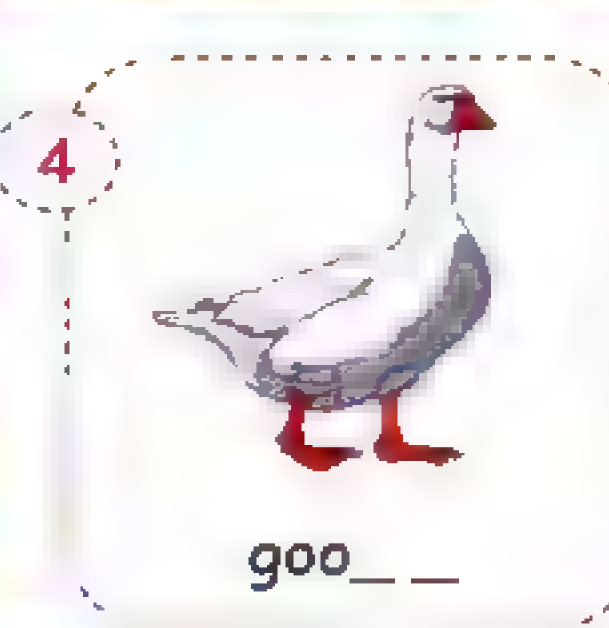
_hee_ah

3



pen_u_n





4 goo_ _



5 s_uirre_



6 slo_ _

7 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There is snow and ice in a polar habitat. There aren't any trees and the plants are small. Animals take shelter in burrows. Rainforests are warm and wet places. They are in tropical parts of the world. The trees grow a lot of fruit for animals to eat. Wetland habitats are near the sea or rivers. A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of trees. Animals hide under the tree roots in the water.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a habitat? ....
2. Where are wetland habitats? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Animals take shelter in (nests - burrows - leaves).
4. Rainforests are (cold - icy - warm) and wet places.

8 Complete the dialogue.

Dalia: ....?

Soha: My favorite animal is cheetah.

Dalia: Does it run fast?

Soha: ....



Unit 4

Part 2 Lessons 4,5,6

Phonics

1 Listen, point and say.

-nd -nt -mp



swamp



tent



grassland

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

swamp	مستنقع	inside x outside	داخل x خارج
grassland	مرج - مرعى	rainforest	غابة استوائية
tent	خيمة	amazing	مدهش - رائع
wetland	أرض رطبة	habitat	موطن - مسكن طبيعي
hunt (hunted)	يصطاد	insect	حشرة
camp (camped)	يخيم - يعسكر	rain (rained)	تمطر
humid	رطب	fly (flew)	يطير
support (supported)	يدعم	ecosystem	النظام البيئي
butterfly	فراشة	emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة
fall (fell)	يسقط	canopy layer	طبقة مظلة الغابات المطيرة
lizard	سحلية	understory layer	طبقة سفلية

smell (smelled)	يشم
frog	ضفدع
sunlight	ضوء الشمس
deforestation	إزالة الغابات
chemicals	مواد كيميائية
factory	مصنع
volcano	بركان
cover (covered)	يغطي
pollute (polluted)	يلوث
grow (grew)	ينمو - يزرع
drought	جفاف
farmer	فلاح
storm	عاصفة
smoke	دخان
cut down	يقطع
natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
burn (burned)	يحرق - يحترق
job	وظيفة
lake	بحيرة
sing (sang)	يغني
fire	نار
dead	ميت
hop (hopped)	يحجل
touch (touched)	يلمس
forest floor	ارضية الغابة
crawl (crawled)	يزحف
garbage	قمامة
machine	آلة - ماكينة
pollution	تلوث
erupt (erupted)	يثور (للبركان)
ash	رماد
find (found)	يجد
flood	فيضان
overflow	فيضان
heavy x light	ثقيل x خفيف
dry x wet	جاف x مبلل
dirty	قذر
environment	بيئة
bring (brought)	يحضر
crowded	مزدحم
able to	قادر على
edge	حافة
building	مبنى
farm	مزرعة
builder	بناء - معماري



Reading



1 Listen and read.

Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat. There are many different parts, trees, animals, insects and birds. It rains a lot and it is very hot. This makes it humid. All parts of the rainforest support each other. This is called an ecosystem.

There are four layers in a rainforest:

1. The top layer is called the 'emergent layer'. This is the top of the trees. Not many animals live here - there are birds (such as macaws). Spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.
2. The canopy layer is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.
3. The understory layer is under the canopy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun. There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.
4. On the forest floor, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.





Activities on Part 2

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Animals (talk - call - hunt) in the wetlands, swamps and grasslands.
2. (Flood - Deforestation - Overflow) is when people cut down forests.
3. A (rainforest - can - jar) is an amazing habitat.
4. The top layer is called the (canopy emergent - understory) layer.
5. The (canopy - emergent - understory) layer is under the top layer.
6. Lots of (leaves - animals - bees) live in the canopy layer.
7. The (top - emergent - understory) layer is under the canopy.
8. On the (top - emergent - forest floor), it is very dark.
9. Snakes (crawl - laughs - talks) on the rainforest floor.
10. Water can bring new (drying - drought - nutrients) to the land.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. It might rain. (not)
....
2. There are lizards. (is)
....
3. There are a lot of animals. (not)
....

3 Rearrange.

1. in - are - the ash - There - minerals.
....
2. plant - can - We - trees - new.
....
3. happen - forests - can - Fires - in.
....



4 Read and match.

1. When a volcano erupts,
2. Water helps plants
3. Minerals are good for
4. Dead trees can

a. the soil.
b. be burned.
c. ash falls to the ground.
d. pollution?
e. to grow.

5 Look and write.



We slept in a ....



A .... lives in the emergent layer.



A.............. lives in the canopy layer.



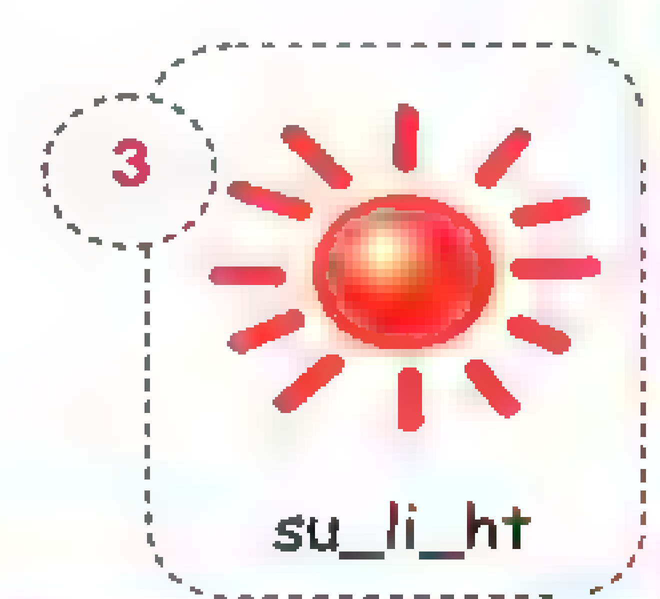
A .... lives in the understory layer.

6 Supply the missing letters.

1. 

we_ _and

2. i_se_t

3. 

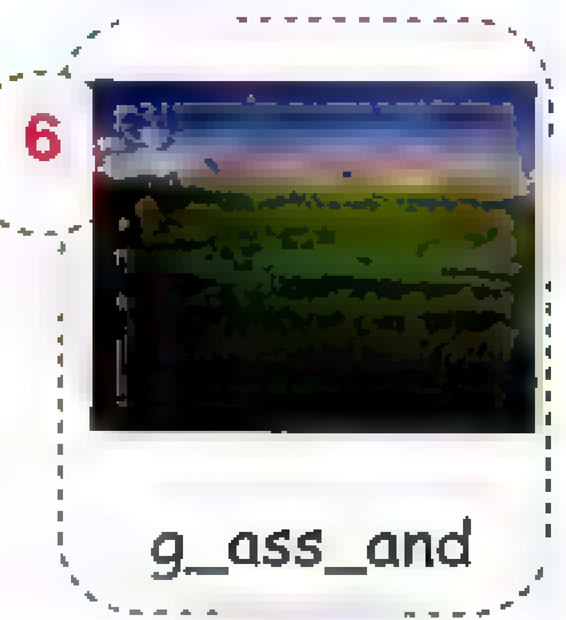
su_li_ht

4

swa_ _

5

c_ _p

6

g_ass_and

7 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas, and damage the air with machines and fires. The smoke pollutes the air.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where pollution can be?

....

2. What does smoke do?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. People leave (flowers - plants - garbage) on the land and in rivers and seas.
4. We put (chemicals - water - fire) in rivers and seas.

8 Complete the dialogue.

Mona: ....?

Laila : Fires happen in forests or grassland.

Mona: Do fires destroy habitats?

Laila : ....





1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Amira: Does a sloth move slowly?

Rasha: ....

Amira: Do you like seeing the chimpanzee?

Rasha: ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. When there isn't enough rain, plants can't (fly - walk - grow).
2. Animals take (shelter - fire - flood) so they can be safe.
3. Owls live in holes in (seas - trees - lakes).
4. (Geese - Turtles - Lions) and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.
5. Squirrels dig (bars - burrows - pairs).
6. Birds use (sticks - bricks - wood) and leaves to build nests.
7. It might not (is - are - be) able to swim.
8. They might (ate - eat - eats) grass.
9. A/An (volcano - wetland - equator) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.
10. Sloths live in the (canopy - understory - emergent) layer.

3 Read and match.

1. In a polar habitat,
2. A swamp is
3. Rainforests are in warm
4. Penguins gather in a

a. tropical parts of the world.
b. colony.
c. there is snow and ice.
d. a wetland.
e. lives in holes.



4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. It might live near the sea. (not)

....

2. There is a rabbit. (are)

....

3. We might sleep in a tent. (not)

....

4. Was it a spider monkey? (Yes)

....

5 Rearrange.

1. white - is - Arctic - An - fox.

....

2. shelter - can - Animals - in - take - burrows.

....

3. colored - have - feathers - Macaws - beautiful.

....

6 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Floods can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a flood?

....

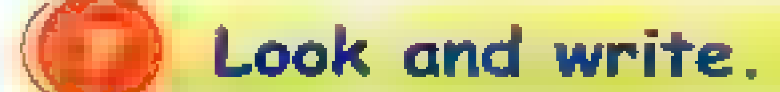
2. What do floods do?

....

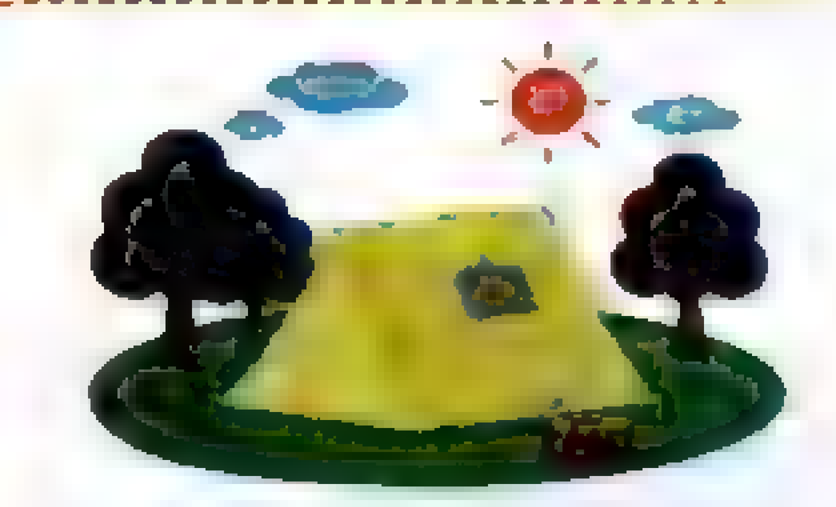
B. Choose the correct answer.

3. A flood can happen in heavy (race - rain - run) or a storm.
4. When a flood happens, water (dries - absorbs - covers) the land.





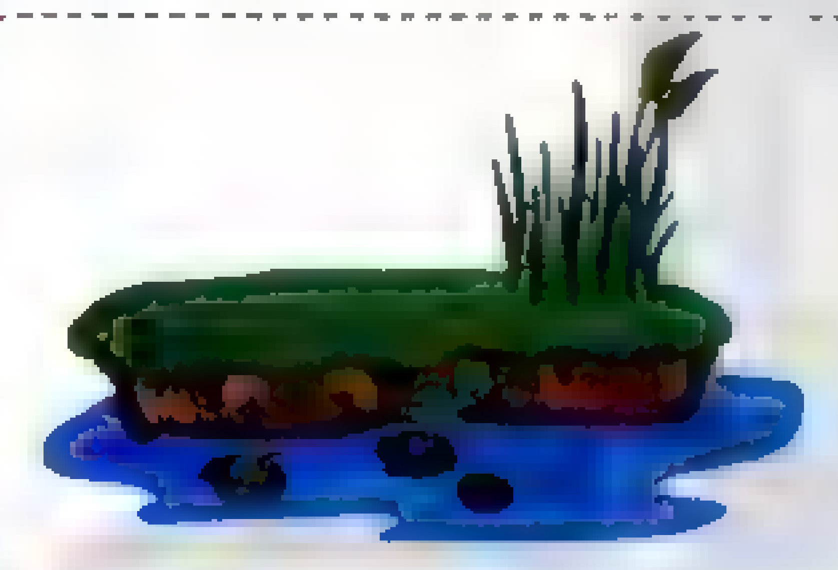
7 Look and write.



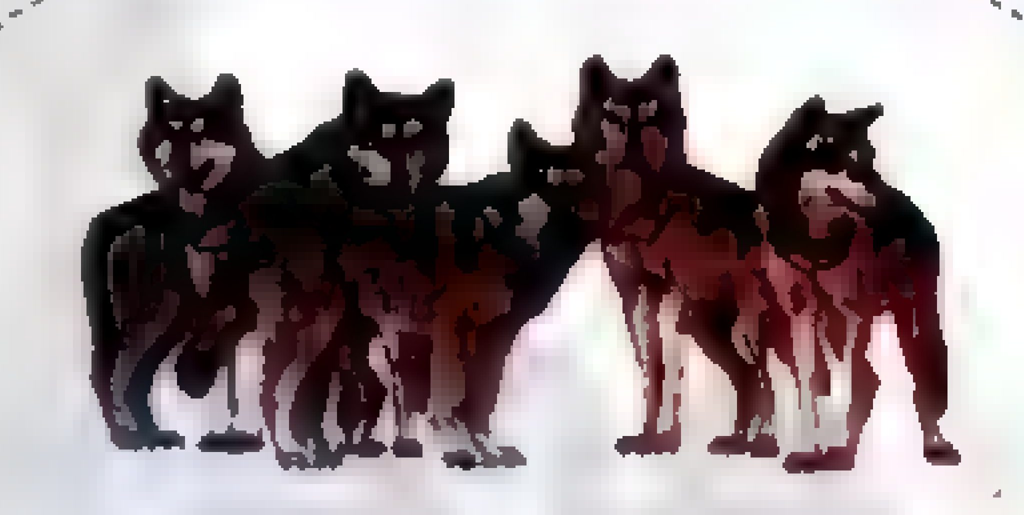
I will .... with my friends.



A .... hunts in the grassland.



A.............. is near the river.



.... eat rabbits.

8 Supply the missing letters.

1


vol_a_o

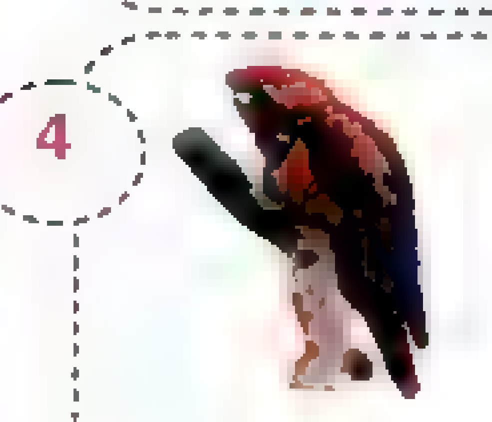
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3

f_ _e

4


ma_a_

5


hu_ _

6


bui_de_



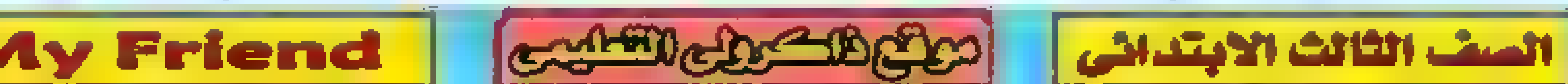

Unit 5
All about water
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Part 1 Lessons 1,2,3

Vocabulary

1 Look, listen and read.

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.



2 Vocabulary & Expressions

English	Arabic
Siwa Oasis	واحة سيوة
interesting	ممتع - شيق
place	مكان
desert	صحراء
monuments	آثار
spring	ينبوع ماء
eat (ate)	يأكل
swim (swam)	يسبح
see (saw)	يرى
rain	مطر
ground	أرض
underground river	نهر جوفي
lake	بحيرة
soak into	ينقع في
fall (fell)	يسقط
sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
pretty	جميل
herb	عشب - نبات طبي
give (gave)	يعطي
protect (protected)	يحمي
protection	حماية
mountain	جبل
lake	بحيرة
water cycle	دورة مياه - حمام
precipitation	ترسب

English	Arabic
come up	يظهر - يصعد
surface	سطح
grow (grew)	يزرع - ينمو
What else?	ماذا بعد؟
medicine	دواء
shade	ظل
date	بلح
palm tree	نخلة
sell (sold)	يبيع
olives	زيتون
bowl	سلطانية
spoon	ملعقة
Acacia tree	شجرة السنط
provide (provided)	يزود - يمد
shelter	مأوى
Tamarisk tree	شجرة التماريسك
spearmint	نعناع
basil	ريحان
special	خاص - مميز
vitamins	فيتامينات
minerals	معادن
take photos	يلتقط صور فوتوغرافية
try (tried)	يحاول - يجرب
condensation	تكثيف
evaporation	تبخر



Unit 5

wind	رياح	make (made, made)	يصنع
process	عملية	runoff	جريان الماء
vapor	بخار	stage	مرحلة
rise (rose, risen)	يرتفع	evaporate (evaporated)	يتبخر
atmosphere	غلاف جوي	similar to	مشابه لـ
a drop of	قطرة من	condense (condensed)	يتكثف
cloud	سحابة	join (joined)	يربط - يتصل
narrow x wide	ضيق x واسع	hill	تل
groundwater	مياه جوفية	deeper	أعمق
cause (caused)	يسبب	flow (flowed)	يتدفق

3 Read and complete.

deeper   river   sea   small

Run-off starts as .... , narrow .... on mountains on high ground. The rivers get .... and wider and then they run into the ....

cycle   lake   surface   underground

Ground flows in .... river and lakes. This water comes back to the .... as a spring. A spring can become a river on .... The water evaporates and the .... starts.

Language Use

Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

(ever, never)

Use

Present Perfect is used to show events that have happened in a period of time up to now.

يُستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث قد وقعت في فترة في الماضيويمتد تأثيرها حتى الآن.

She has climbed a tree.

has ⇩ auxiliary فعل مساعد

climbed ⇩ past participle التصريف الثالث

1. ever

Use the adverb ever to ask if someone has performed a certain action at some points in their life.

Have you ever visited Siwa? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Have ⇩ auxiliary

visited ⇩ past participle

ever (between the subject الفاعل and the past participle التصريف الثالث

2. never

Use the adverb never to show that someone hasn't performed a certain action in their life.

I have never seen a cobra.

have ⇩ auxiliary

seen ⇩ past participle

never (between the subject الفاعل and the past participle التصريف الثالث)



Unit 5

1 Listen, read and say.

1. I have visited an oasis with my family three times.
2. He has climbed a mountain!
3. Have you ever seen a spring? Yes, I have.
4. I've never eaten olives.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. He (have - having - has) taken photos of oasis.
2. I (has - have - having) climbed a mountain.
3. (Have - Has - Having) you ever seen a spring?
4. We have never (see - saw - seen) a sloth.
5. Have you ever visited Alexandria? No, I (have - haven't - has).
6. She has never (made - makes - make) a cake.
7. They (has - have - having) never been to Luxor.
8. (Have - Have - Does) Karim visited the Egyptian Museum?
9. Have Ali and Heba waited for the bus? Yes, they (has - have - do).
10. No, I have (never - ever - yet) seen a lion.

3 Read and complete using has / have.

1. She .... (climb) a tree.
2. I .... (never try) a coffee.
3. We .... (see) a big lake.
4. .... (you / visit) Siwa? Yes, I ....
5. .... (they / make) olive oil? No, they ....
6. Adel .... (walk) to school.
7. Dad .... (never / be) to Italy.



Activities on Part 1

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Siwa (desert - hill - oasis) is a very interesting place in the desert.
2. The (lake - desert - river) is hot and dry.
3. The rain (soaks - talks - looks) into the earth.
4. Farmers grow tall (apple - date - banana) palm trees.
5. Acacia trees protect the (desert - hill - oasis) from sandstorms.
6. (Baskets - Basil - Bell) has vitamins and minerals in it.
7. We (has - is - have) walked in the desert.
8. She (have - having - has) never tried coffee.
9. (Have - Has - Having) you ever made olive oil?
10. I have never (see - saw - seen) a snake.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Have you ever visited Siwa? (No)

....

2. I have climbed a tree. (never)

....

3. Have you ever eaten dates? (Yes)

....

4. Yes, I have tried swimming in lake. (Have..?)

....

5. No, I have never tried Sushi. (ever)

....

6. Adel has ridden a bike to school. (Adel and Hend)

....



Rearrange.

1. have - lake - seen - We - a big.

....

2. the - rises - Vapor - atmosphere - into.

....

3. in- she - the - swum - Has - river - ever?

....

Read and match.

1. Have you
2. She has never visited
3. We can sit in the
4. We can make medicine

a. shade of a tree.
b. from plants and herbs.
c. Cairo.
d. ever seen a lizard?
e. provides a shelter.

Look and write.



We can cook with olive ....



I have never eaten ....



We have taken ....



He has .... a mountain.





6 Supply the missing letters.



1. s_a_e



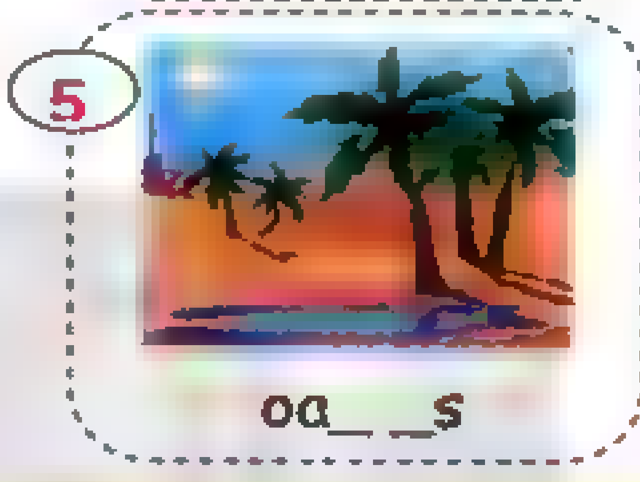
2. bas_ _



3. bas_e_



4. c_ou_



5. oa_ _s



6. _pearmi_t

7 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

At an oasis, there are lots of springs of fresh water. Trees and plants can grow, and we can use these in different ways. We can grow food to eat. We can take shelter from the sun in their shade. We can make medicine for people who are sick. We can make baskets from the leaves of trees and plants. The trees also give us protection from storms in the desert. An oasis is a very special place.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Are there any springs at an oasis? ....
2. What are baskets made of? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. We can make (baskets - shade- medicine) for people who are sick from trees.
4. A/An (mineral - oasis - olive) is a very special place.

8 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Retaj: ....?

Sama: Yes, I have visited Alexandria.

Retaj: Have you ever traveled in a train?

Sama: ....



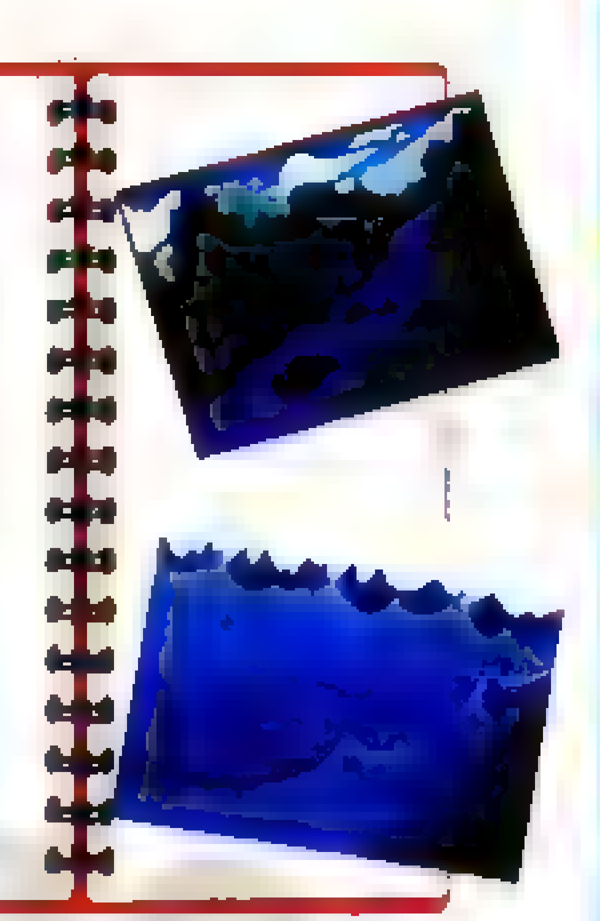
Reading



1 Listen and read.

Rivers, Seas, and Oceans

There are two types of liquid water-fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs.
Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain wastes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water.
Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps water moving through them.





2 Look and read.

We've done an experiment in our science class. We put salt water in one beaker, and fresh water in another beaker. We heated the water in the beakers. Look what has happened!
The water has evaporated and we can see the salt.
The water has evaporated. The beaker is empty.

3 Read the water facts.

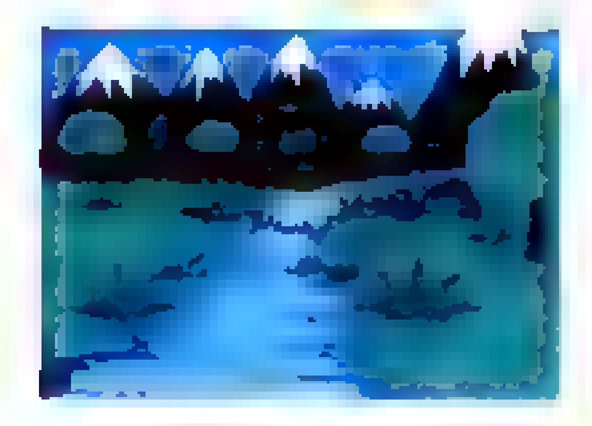
1. The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it. Because of the salt, you can float in the Dead Sea!
2. The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from underground lakes and rivers.
3. Ice is frozen water. In polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty - you can melt the water and drink it!



Part 2 Lessons 4,5,6

Phonics

1 Listen, point and say.


river


water


polar


cobra

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

type	نوع	wash (washed)	يغسل
ocean	محيط	minerals	معادن
liquid water	مياه سائلة	runoff	جريان المياه
fresh water	مياه عذبة	rock	صخرة
salt water	ماء مالح	children	أطفال
do an experiment	يجري تجربة	science class	حصة علوم
beaker	دورق	heat (heated)	يسخن
empty	فارغ	The Dead Sea	البحر الميت
(be) surrounded by	محاط بـ	float (floated)	يطفو
frozen	مجمد	polar region	المنطقة القطبية
squeeze (squeezed)	يضغط - يكبس	form (formed)	يتشكل - يتكون
freeze (freeze, frozen)	يتجمد	melt (melted)	يذوب
cobra	ثعبان الكوبرا	river	نهر



Unit 5

English	Arabic
precipitation	ترسيب - ترسب
salty	مالح
statue	تمثال
store (stored)	يخزن
thick fur	فراء كثيف
hollow	أجوف - فارغ
stem	جذع - ساق
hold (held, held)	يمسك
hooves	حوافر
spine	شوكة
adapt (adapted)	يتاقلم
wetland	أرض رطبة
Australia	استراليا
India	الهند
Egypt	مصر
Antarctica	القارة القطبية الجنوبية
problem	مشكلة
country	دولة
Brazil	البرازيل
New Zealand	نيوزيلندا
Bangladesh	بنجلاديش
Saudi Arabia	المملكة العربية السعودية
Colombia	كولومبيا
tower	برج
spring	ينبوع ماء
ride (rode, ridden)	يركب
camel	جمل
cactus	صبار
nutrients	العناصر الغذائية
padded	مبطن
camouflage	تمويه
hunt (hunted)	يصطاد
hump	سنام
tube	صمام - نفق
tropical zone	منطقة استوائية
temperature zone	منطقة درجة الحرارة
summer	الصيف
winter	الشتاء
fall	الخريف
spring	الربيع
lead to	يؤدي إلي
seasons	فصول السنة
rainfall	معدل سقوط الأمطار
Sudan	السودان
Spain	أسبانيا
Atacama Desert	صحراء اتاكاما
The United Kingdom	المملكة المتحدة
helicopter	طائرة هليكوبتر



Activities on Part 2

1 Complete the dialogue.

Adel : Have you ever ridden a camel?

Wael: ....

Adel : Do camels have thick fur?

Wael: ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. The (river - sea - desert) is hot in the day, but cold at night.
2. A camel has (light - thick - little) fur to keep it warm at night.
3. Animals use (camouflage - hair - eyes) for protection.
4. I have never (eat - eaten - eating) olives.
5. She has (ride - rode - ridden) a horse.
6. (Have - Has - Having) he ever done an experiment?
7. Rivers don't have (fresh - rain - salt) water.
8. We have (done - made - ridden) an experiment.
9. It doesn't often rain in the (wetland - ocean - desert).
10. Cactus plants have (tail - spines - eyes) to protect them.
11. A camel's (fur - hooves - hump) can store fat and nutrients.
12. A (date - cactus - camel) can hold water for years.

3 Rearrange.

1. winter - cold - in - It's.

....

2. camouflage - Animals - protection - use - for.

....

3. zone - ice - in - is - The water - polar.

....



4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

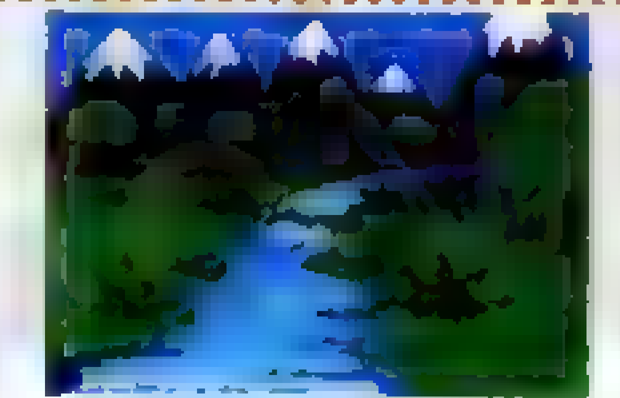
1. I have taken photos of the desert. (never)
....
2. Have you ever seen a tower? (Yes)
....
3. No, I have never visited an oasis. (Have...?)
....
4. I have drunk fresh water. (She)
....

5 Read and match.

1. The cheetah is taking
2. A camel has wide
3. A cactus plant has thick
4. There are four

a. skin.
b. seasons in a year.
c. a shelter under a tree.
d. in the fall.
e. hooves.

6 Look and write.



The .... has fresh water.



I have never ridden a ....



Have you ever seen a ....?

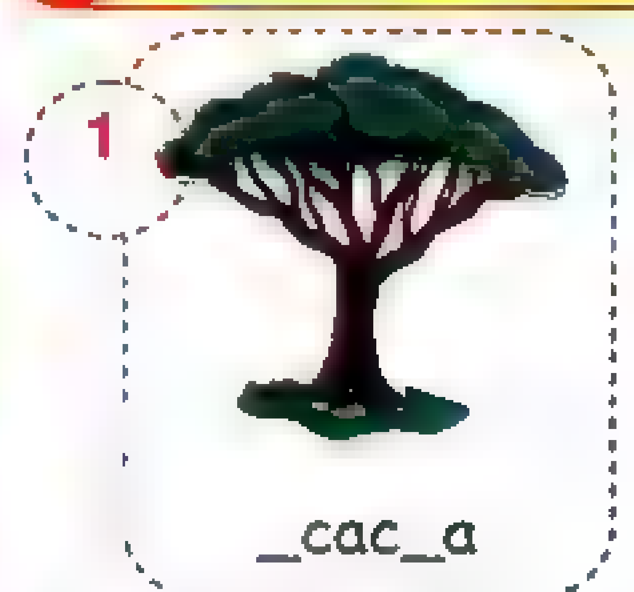


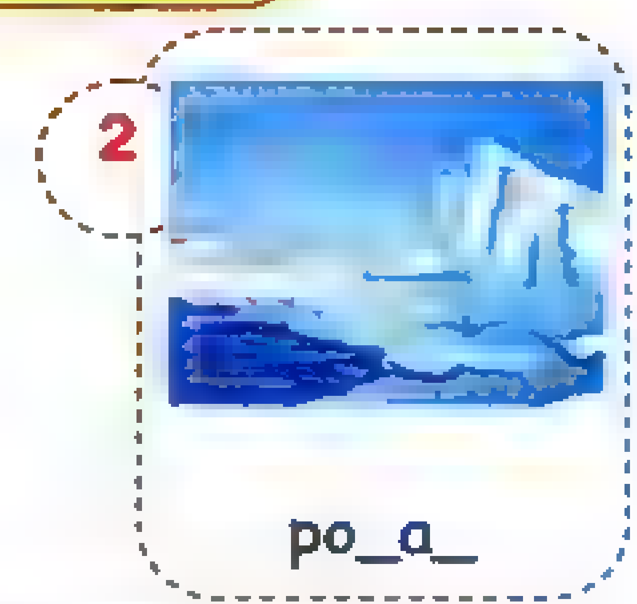
A .... can store water.



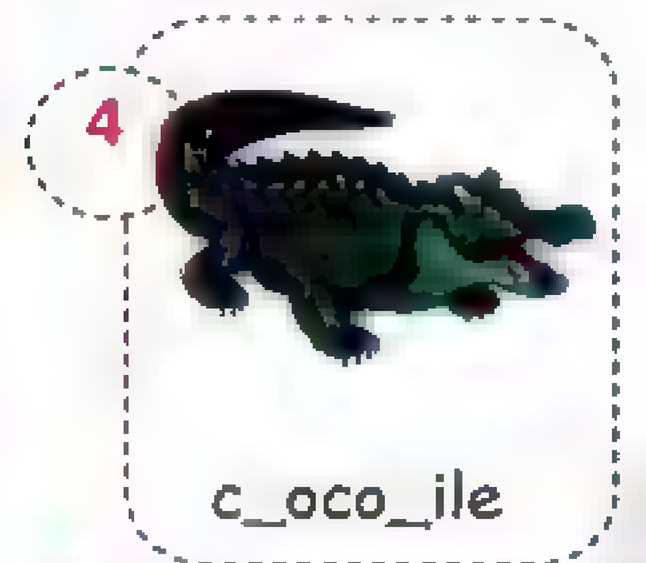


7 Supply the missing letters.


1 _cac_a


2 po_a_


3 wa_te_


4 c_oco_ile


5 chee_ _h


6 she_t_r

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How long do camels keep water?

....

2. Where can camels store fat and nutrients?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Camels don't often (sweet - sleep - sweat), so they don't lose water.
4. Camels have wide (noses - hooves - ears), so it is easier to walk on sand.



1 Complete the dialogue.

Sally: Have you ever been to the zoo?

Nada: ....

Sally: What is your favorite animal?

Nada: ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. She hasn't (try - trying - tried) swimming in a lake.
2. Have (he - you - it) ever seen a spring?
3. I (have - has - does) climbed a mountain.
4. We can make medicine from (acacia's - oasis' - basil's) oil.
5. Acacia trees protect the oasis from (birds - sandstorms - stems).
6. You can get hard wood from (basil - olive - figs) tree.
7. We can put (spearmint - acacia - tamarisk) in food or drink.
8. At an oasis, there are lots of (leaves - bowls - springs) of fresh water.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Have you ever traveled to Brazil? (Yes)

....

2. I have never seen a crocodile. (He)

....

3. Yes, I have tried coffee. (Have...?)

....

4. I have flown in a helicopter. (never)

....

5. Jasmine and Jana have watched the movie. (Only Jasmine)

....



4 Rearrange.

1. the desert - snowed - it - in - Has - ever?

....

2. stored - and - Camels - fats - nutrients.

....

3. water - have - salt - Seas.

....

5 Read and match.



1. A camel has a	a. a tower.
2. I have never climbed	b. vapor.
3. Heat turns water into	c. tropical zone.
4. Precipitation is when	d. hump.
	e. water falls from clouds as rain.

6 Look and write.



We make .... from date palm.



A .... has spines.



We drink tea with ....



I have never eaten ....

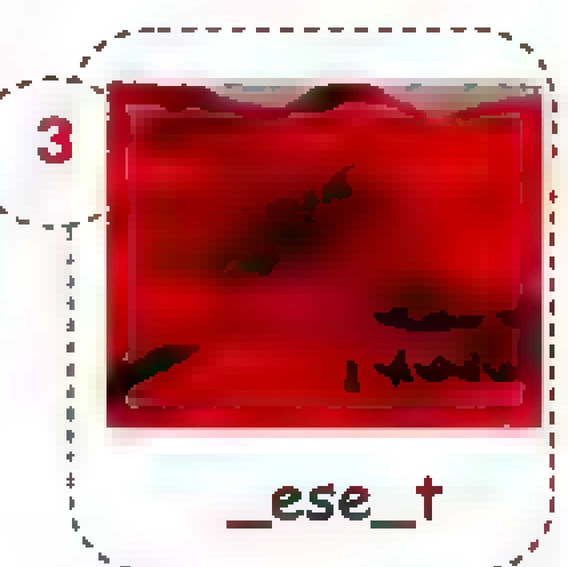




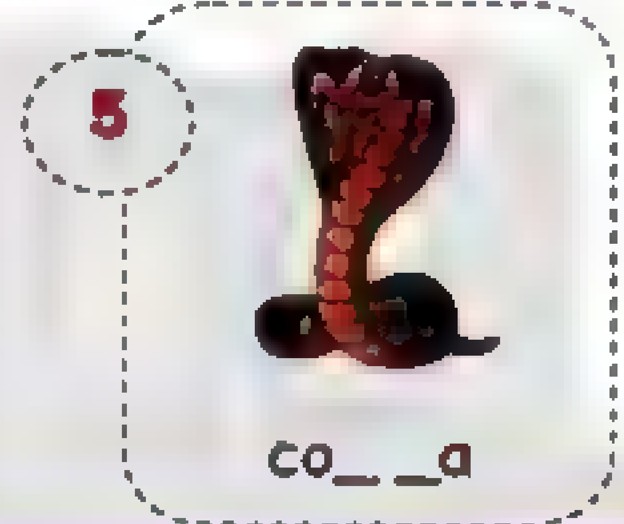
7 Supply the missing letters.

1 
oa_ _s

2 
ri_e_

3 
_ese_t

4 
o_i_e

5 
co_ _a

6 
h_o_es

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Last Saturday, Tom went to the forest. Tom went with his little brother, Joe. They went by jeep because there aren't any roads in the forest. It took four hours. It was dark and scary in the forest and Joe was scared. They saw a cobra and Tom took a photo for the cobra.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. When did Tom go to the forest?

....

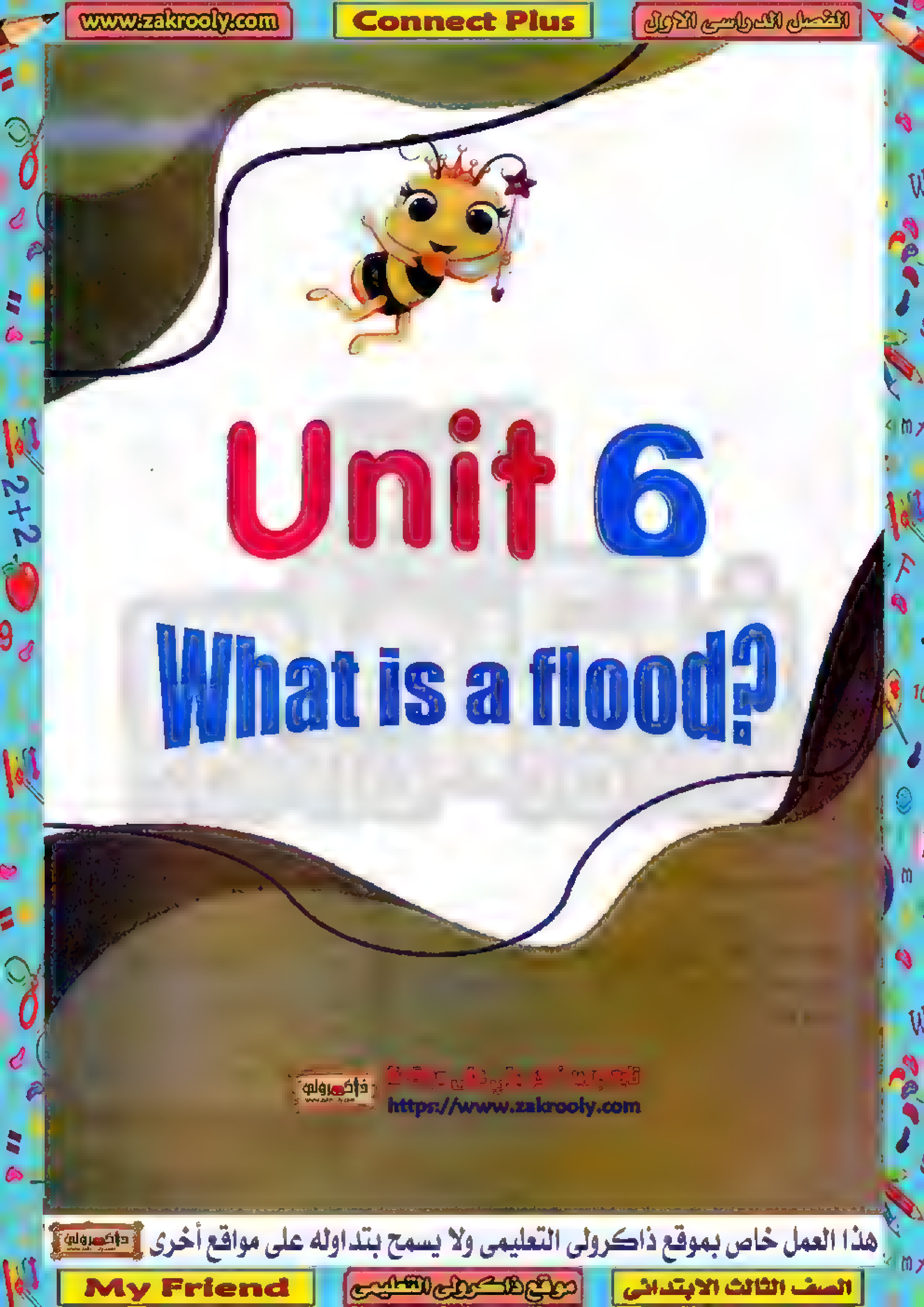
2. Who went with Tom?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Tom and Joe went by (cat - bus - jeep).
4. Joe was (happy - scared - enjoyed).




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الفصل الدراسى الاول
Unit 6
What is a flood?
https://www.zakrooly.com
هذا العمل خاص بموقع ذاكرولى التعليمى ولا يسمح بتداوله على مواقع أخرى
My Friend
موقع ذاكرولى التعليمى
الصف الثالث الابتدائى

Unit 6

Part 1 Lessons 1,2,3

Vocabulary



In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and Lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm el-Sheikh were closed.

Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

English	Arabic
flood	فيضان
thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
lightning	برق
airport	مطار
Luxor	الأقصر
port	ميناء
Alexandria	الإسكندرية
Sharm el-Sheikh	شرم الشيخ
in front of	أمام
surface	سطح
ground	أرض
build (built)	يبني
pencil	قلم رصاص
ruler	مسطرة
paper	ورق
cup	فنجان
bridge	جسر
engineer	مهندس
scientist	عالم
protect (protected)	يحمي
install (installed)	يركب جهاز - يثبت
technology	تكنولوجيا
powerful	قوي
remove (removed)	يزيل
fall (fell, fallen)	يسقط
street	شارع
building	مبنى
dam	سد
barrier	حاجز
pump	مضخة
drain	مصرف - مجاري
canal	قناة
sandbag	كيس رمل
pipe	ماسورة
move (moved)	يتحرك - ينقل
put (put)	يضع
ruin (ruined)	يدمر
office	مكتب
wash away	يجرف
road	طريق
collapse (collapsed)	ينهار
meteorologist	عالم الأرصاد الجوية
weather	طقس
warning	تحذير
cell phone	هاتف محمول
clear	صافي - واضح
condition	حالة
risk	مخاطرة



Unit 6

warn (warned)	يحذر	safe	آمن
prepare (prepared)	يعد - يجهز	damage (damaged)	يحطم
minimize (minimized)	يقلل	destroy (destroyed)	يدمر
dangerous	خطير	negative	سلبي
effect	تأثير	positive	إيجابي
emergency responder	المستجيب للطوارئ	severe	شديد
rescue (rescued)	ينقذ	citizen	مواطن
volunteer	متطوع	focus on	يركز على
community	مجتمع	interviewer	محاور - مذيع
scary	مخيف	sick	مريض
scared	خائف	injured	مصاب
boat	قارب	stuck	عالق
police officer	ضابط شرطة	frightening	مخيف
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	pay (paid, paid)	يدفع
serious	جاد	first aid	الإسعافات الأولية
ambulance	سيارة إسعاف	predict (predicted)	يتنبأ
study (studied)	يدرس	travel (traveled)	يسافر

3 Look, think and answer.





Language use



too much - too many - not enough

too much (كثير جدا)

تستخدم مع الأسماء الغيرالمعدودة

There is too much water.

There is too much oil.

too many (كثير جدا)

تستخدم مع الأسماء معدودة

There are too many pencils.

There too many birds.

not enough (ليس كافي)

تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة

There isn't enough butter.

There aren't enough chairs.

1 Listen, read and say.

There is too much water.



There are too many cars.

There isn't enough water.



There aren't enough trees.



Unit 6

Vocabulary

1 Listen and read.



When there are floods. There can be big problems. Flood water can rain homes, shops and offices. It can wash away roads or make bridges and homes collapse. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to protect everyone from floods.

Meteorologists are people who study the weather They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

We can install new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly.

When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this, we can minimize the dangerous effects of flooding.

2 Read again and match.

1. ruin
2. wash away
3. collapse
4. protect
5. predict
6. warn
7. install
8. minimize

a to say what might happen in the future
b to put something in
c to damage or destroy something
d to make something smaller or less
e to keep something safe
f to carry something away with water
g to fall down
h to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare



Activities on Part 1

1 Complete the dialogue.

Kareem: ....?

Omar : My father is a police officer

Kareem: Does your father like his job?

Omar : ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. A/An emergency (porter - farmer - responder) help people in an emergency.
2. Emergency responders can do (first - third - fourth) aid.
3. There is too (many - much - few) coffee.
4. There are too (much - little - many) cars.
5. There isn't (enough - many - few) sugar.
6. There (is - isn't - aren't) enough pencils.
7. Flood water can (wash - watch - wish) away cars, roads and bridges.
8. We can (collapse - lose - minimize) the effects of flooding if we are prepared.
9. We need to install a (bell - pen - pump) to remove the water.
10. We can (ruin - protect - destroy) our streets with barriers.

3 Rearrange.

1. homes - water - ruin - Flood - can.

   ....

2. closed - The - was - airport.

   ....

3. was - lightning - There - a lot of.

   ....

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. There are too many rulers. (not enough)
....
2. There isn't enough juice. (too much)
....
3. There aren't enough dates. (too many)
....
4. There is too much rice. (not enough)
....

5 Read and match.

1. Buildings can collapse when
2. There isn't
3. There are too
4. A lot of rain

a. many balls.
b. fell in a short time.
c. there are dangerous floods.
d. were flooded.
e. enough chocolate.

6 Look and write.



There is too much ....



There aren't enough ....



There isn't enough....................

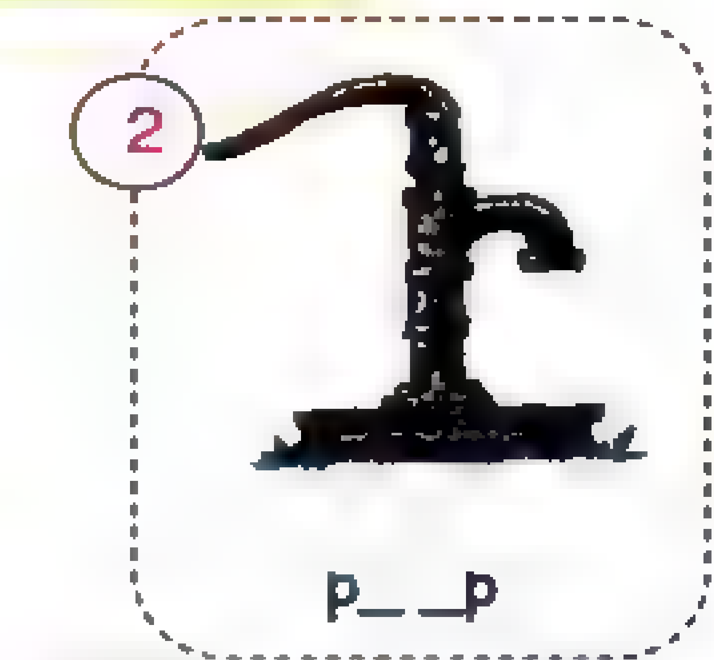


There are too many ....

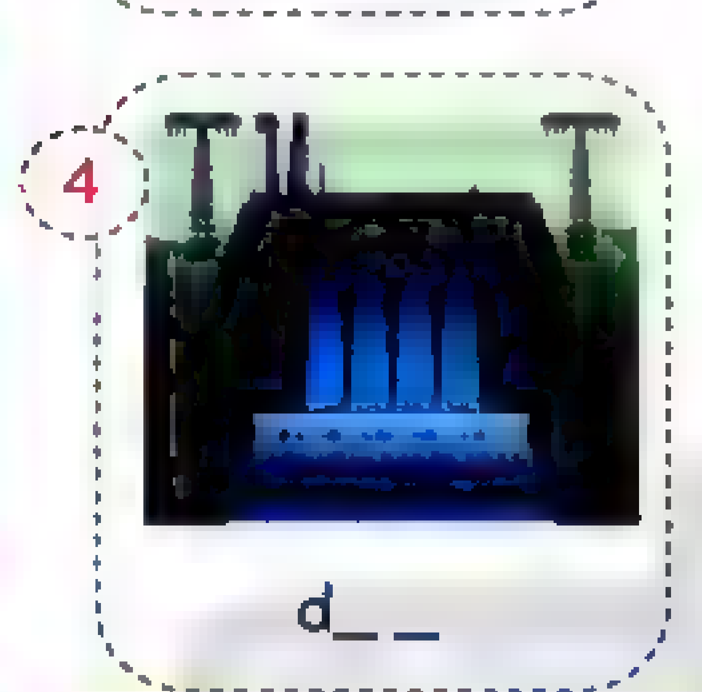


7 Supply the missing letters.

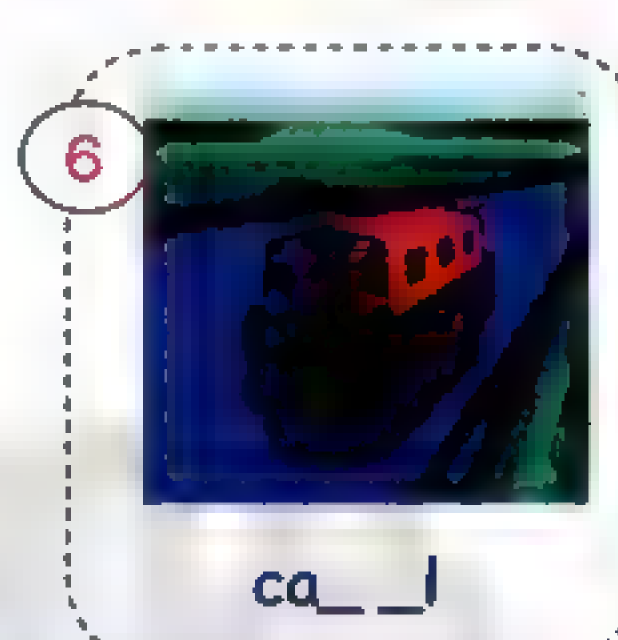
1 
sa_ndba_

2 
p_ _p

3 
_lo_ds

4 
d_ _

5 
_ip_

6 
ca_ _l

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Samia is going to do the shopping next Friday. First she's going to buy a kilo of apples and a melon at the fruit shop. Then she's going to the supermarket to buy cheese, butter, milk and a bag of sugar. Next Samia is going to the bakery to buy five loaves of bread. At the end she is going to take a taxi because she is going to have lots of things.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Samia going to do next Friday?

....

2. How many loaves of bread is Samia going to buy?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Samia is going to buy (one - two - three) kilo(s) of apples.
4. She's going to go home by (car - taxi - train).

Unit 6

Part 2 Lessons 4,5,6

Phonics

1 Listen and read, then say.



ous



dangerous



generous



nervous

2 Vocabulary & Expressions

joke	نكتة	generous	كريم
laugh (laughed)	يضحك	moody	متقلب المزاج
secret	سر	team	فريق
funny	مضحك	speak (spoke, spoken)	يتحدث
loyal	مخلص	nicely	بإتقان - بشكل جميل
bossy	متسلط	behave well	يتصرف بلطف
share (shared)	يشارك	polite	مهذب
communicator	متصل	cooperative	متعاون
brave	شجاع	sensible	حساس - عاقل
selfish	أناني	look after	يعتني بـ
mean	حقير - بخيل	dangerous	خطير
excited	فرح	nervous	عصبي - متوتر
worry	قلق - هم	responsible	مسؤول
present	هدية	cowardly	جبان
calm	هادئ	caring	عطوف - حنون



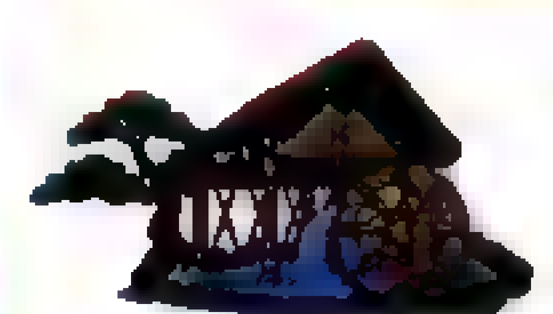
English	Arabic
situation	موقف
kind	طيب
enormous	ضخم - هائل
famous	مشهور
upset	منزعج
worried	قلق
sofa	كنبة
dry area	منطقة جافة
irrigation	الري
well	بير
field	حقل
Ancient Egyptians	القدماء المصريين
system	نظام
waste (wasted)	يهدر
High Dam	السد العالي
waterwheel	ساقية
aqueduct	قناة مائية
desalination	تحلية الماء
Ancient temples Abu Simbel	معابد أبو سمبل القديمة
monuments	آثار
oxen (ox)	ثيران (ثور)
Greece	اليونان
cost (cost)	يتكلف
bring up	يرفع
create (created)	ينتج - يخلق
Lake Nasser	بحيرة ناصر
cheaper	ارخص
through	من خلال - عبر
selfish	أناني
wise	حكيم
amusing	مسلي
helpful	مفيد - مساعد
sad	حزين
angry	غاضب
farm	مزرعة
farmer	فلاح
crop	محصول
source	مصدر
hydroponic farming	الزراعة المائية
useful	مفيد
traditional	تقليدي
minerals	معادن
water engineering	هندسة المياه
control (controlled)	يتحكم
the River Nile	نهر النيل
turbine	محرك يعمل بقوة الماء
electricity	كهرباء
hydroelectric power	الطاقة الكهرومائية
gravity	الجاذبية
Rome	روما
expensive	غالي
bucket	دلو
fresh water	مياه عذبة
citadel	قلعة
machine	آلة - ماكينة
contain (contained)	يحتوي





1 Read and complete.

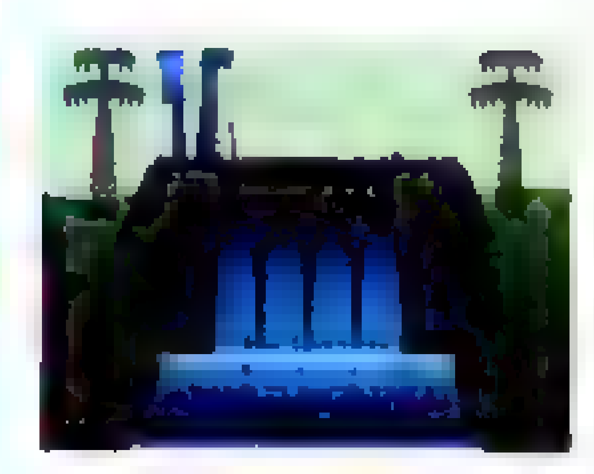
irrigation **rivers** **waterwheel**



Waterwheels are in .... The moving water makes the .... go around. This creates power. People used waterwheels to help with .... to water their plants.



canal **citadel** **tower**



This is Cairo Citadel Aqueduct. Water ran from a well into a .... on top of a wall. There was a well. There was a well and six waterwheels inside a tall .... Oxen made the wheels go around. Then water could move up inside the tower. When water got to the top of the tower, it went down the aqueduct to the ....

electricity **turbines**



The Aswan Dam is the biggest dam in the world. .... in the dam create hydroelectric power. This power creates ....

fresh water **technologies**

Countries that are near the sea can create .... with desalination. It can be expensive. So engineers are developing new and cheaper ....

2 Read and choose.

1. Where is the oldest waterwheel? **Greece** **Egypt**
2. How many waterwheels were inside the tower of the Cairo Citadel Aqueduct? **four** **six**
3. What moved the waterwheels inside the tower of the Cairo Citadel Aqueduct? ....
4. Desalination is good for countries with **a lot of fresh water** **not much fresh water**
5. Which lake did the Aswan Dam create? **Lake Nasser** **Lake Aswan**



Activities on Part 2

1 Complete the dialogue.

Retaj: Do you like reading stories?
Aysel: ....
Retaj: What is your favorite story?
Aysel: ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Adel makes people laugh. He is (bossy - moody - funny).
2. She often thinks about herself. She is (selfish - caring - kind).
3. Sally doesn't worry or get excited about things. She is (moody - nervous - calm).
4. Hassan likes giving people presents. He is (mean - generous - lazy).
5. He speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well. He is (polite - moody - nervous).
6. Mona works very well in a team. She is (selfish - lazy - cooperative).
7. Fatima isn't scared in dangerous situations. She is (cowardly - lazy - responsible).
8. Dina is sensible and can look after other people. She is (mean - caring - selfish).
9. She tells her friend's secrets to other people. She is (loyal - funny - bossy).
10. Waterwheels used the (color - smell - energy) of running water to move machines.
11. The High Dam is the (smallest - largest - shortest) in the world.
12. (Desalination - Digestion - Evaporation) means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water.
13. Hydroponic farming grows plants in (air - water - land), not soil.





Rearrange.

1. rivers - are - Waterwheels - in.

   ....

2. big - The - is - Aswan dam - very.

   ....

3. water - desalination - get - from - People - fresh.

   ....

Read and match.

1. Oxen made the wheels
2. A turbine turns round,
3. Farmers use pumps to
4. People built aqueducts

a. move water to their fields.
b. in the past.
c. just like a wheel does.
d. go round.
e. gravity.

Look and write.



The High .... is big.



There is a ....



The clown is ....



He is ....



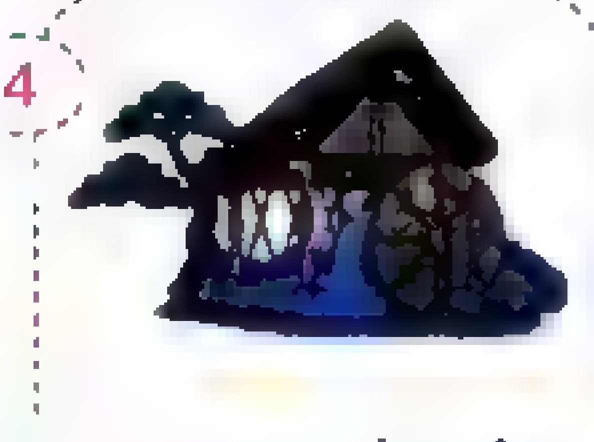


6 Supply the missing letters.

1. 
ner_ou_

2. 
dan_e_ous

3. 
f_ _ous

4. 
wa_erwhe_l

5. 
irri_ _tion

6. 
farm_ _

7 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What does desalination mean?

....

2. Is desalination expensive?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Desalination is (useful - bad - toxin) in Egypt.
4. In the future, people will get more (salt - fresh - polluted) water from desalination.





1 Complete the dialogue.

Malak: ....?
Sara : I like my grandma because she is kind.
Malak: How often do you visit her?
Sara : ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Rasha doesn't like sharing her things. She is (caring - kind - mean).
2. Daddy isn't scared of anything. He is (brave - cowardly - selfish).
3. There is (many - too many - too much) cake.
4. Hassan knows a lot of things. He is (calm - angry - wise).
5. There are (too many - much - too much) doors.
6. There isn't (many - too many - enough) cheese.
7. Mommy looks after everybody. She is (mean - caring - selfish).
8. Hydroponic farming grows plants in (air - water - land), not soil.
9. We need to install a (bell - pen - pump) to remove the water.
10. The water contains (minerals - oxygen - air) that the plants need.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. There is too much sugar. (not enough)
....
2. There aren't enough people. (too many)
....
3. There isn't enough pasta. (too much)
....
4. There are too many mangoes. (not enough)
....



4 Rearrange.

1. laugh - makes - He - us.
....

2. does - right - She - thing - the - always.
....

3. help - doesn't - home - Salma - at.
....

5 Read and match.

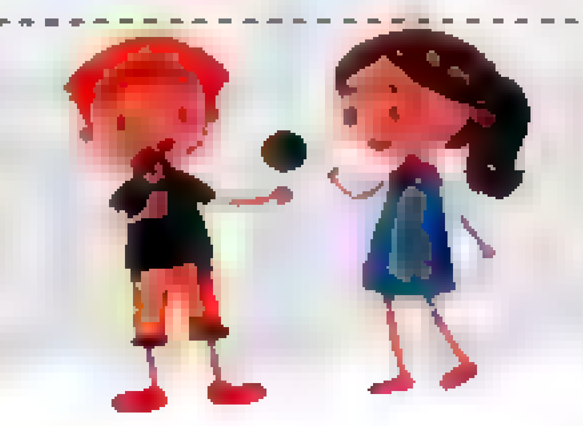
1. Flood water can
2. Meteorologists can
3. There are too
4. I get scared

a. many pipes.
b. in dangerous situations.
c. minimize floods.
d. dairy foods.
e. ruin homes and shops.

6 Look and write.



There is a ....



She is ....



There isn't enough..................



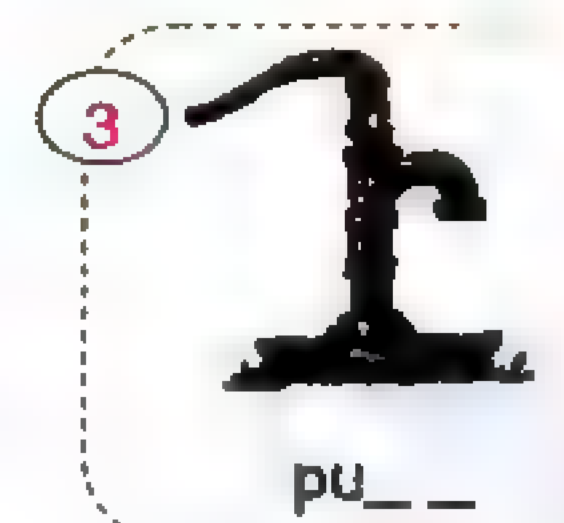
He is ....



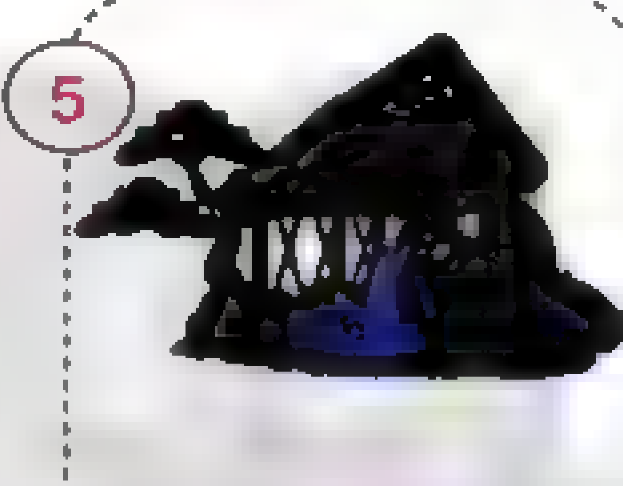
7 Supply the missing letters.

1 
_and_ag

2 
ca_a_

3 
pu_ _

4 ba_ri_rs

5 
wate_ _heel

6 
da_ger_us

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the High Dam famous? ....
2. How does a turbine turn? ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. When the Nile (dried - dehydrated - flooded) in the past, too much water went onto the land.
4. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes (River - Lake - Desert) Nasser.




Review
(2)
https://www.zakrooly.com

Reading



1 Read and complete.

wetland | equator | temperature zone
polar zone | rainforest | desert

1. A place with lots of trees and animals. It rains a lot. ....
2. It is hot here and there isn't a lot of rain. ....
3. An imaginary line around the center of the earth. ....
4. This place is wet all the time. It's near a sea or river. ....
5. A very cold place. There aren't any trees, but there is snow and ice. ....
6. A place where there is a lot of rain in fall and winter. There is less in spring and summer. ....

2 Read and match.

gather
live in a hole
hide under a rock









build a nest
hunt
dig a burrow

3 Read and circle.

1. We can make baskets from the leaves of palm / tamarisk trees.
2. The acacia / spearmint provides shelter for people and animals.
3. The wood from basil / olives trees is very hard.

4 Read, order and write.

1. house - be - might - It - the - in

....

2. café - to - might - the - The - next - be - penguins

....

3. see - might - today - You - owls - the - not

....

4. think - it - What - might - eat - you - do - ?

....

5 Read and complete.

1. I .... (visit) the pyramids.
2. He .... (not eat) dates.
3. She .... (travel) on the River Nile.
4. They .... (not see) a spring.
5. I .... (sleep) in the desert.



6 Look and match.

1 There aren't enough apples.

2. There are too many apples.

3. There is too much juice.

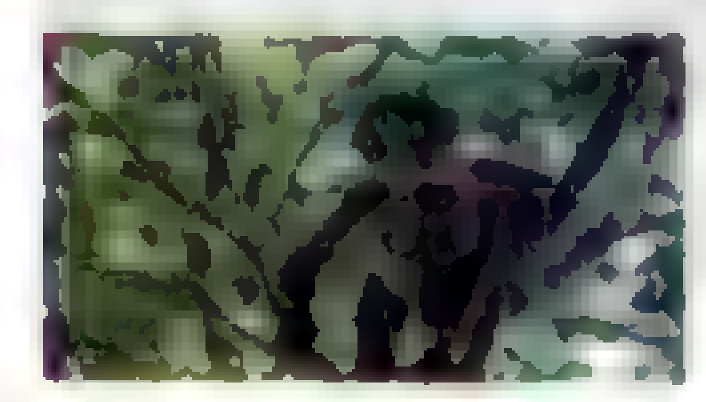
4. There isn't enough juice.





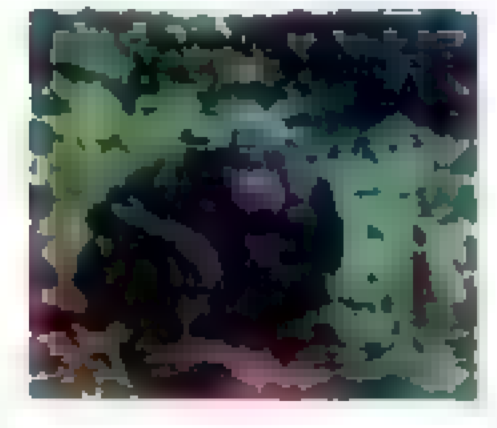

7 Read, match and write.

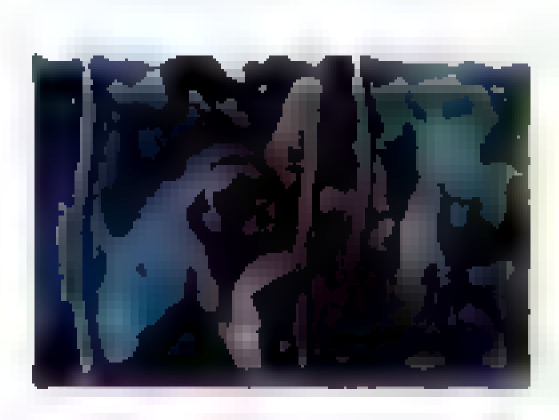
1 This bird lives in the emergent layer of the rainforest.
2 This animal moves very slowly and lives in the rainforest canopy.
3 These animals are very small. They live in the understory.
4 This snake lives on the forest floors and in trees.
5 This small animal has a long tail and it lives in the rainforest canopy.
6 This large animal lives on the forest floor and in trees.

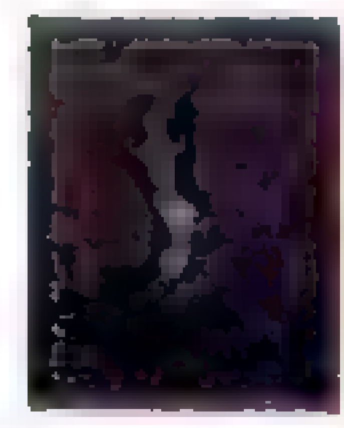

s_ _ _ _rm_ _ _ _ _y


i _ _ _ _ _s


m _ _ _ _w


c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ e


s_ _ _h


c_ _r_



8 Read and choose.

1. This stops water moving in a river.
   dam / aqueduct
2. This is a place in a desert with water, trees and plants.
   barrier / oasis
3. Put these in front of the door when there is a flood.
   sandbags / drains
4. A car, bridge or building can .... in a flood.
   install / wash away
5. This is water that falls from clouds as rain, hail or snow.
   evaporation / precipitation

9 Read and complete about yourself.

1. I have visited (visit) Luxor.
2. My family has never visited (visit) an oasis.
3. I .... (be) late for class.
4. My parents .... (see) the monuments at Abu Simbel.
5. My grandparents .... (travel) on a train.
6. I .... (ride) a camel.
7. I .... (swim) in the sea.
8. My dad .... (play) basketball.
9. .... you (ever see) .... a crocodile?
10. Dad (never repair) .... a car.



Activities on Review 2

1 Complete the dialogue.

Maher: ....?
Mona : I am reading a book
Maher: What is it about?
Mona : ....
Maher: Do you like books about healthy food?
Mona : Yes, I like books about healthy food.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. (Date - Basil - Tamarisk) is used in making oil and medicine.
2. Crayfish hide under a (cloud - nut - rock).
3. There (is - isn't - aren't) enough desks.
4. Rivers don't have (fresh - rain - salt) water.
5. She (have - having - has) never tried coffee.
6. The (sloth - cheetah - horse) moves very slowly.
7. They might not (go - goes - going) to the park.
8. The (top - emergent - understory) layer is under the canopy.
9. I have never (eat - eaten - eating) olives.
10. She often thinks about herself. She is (selfish - caring - kind).

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Have you ever seen a macaw? (Yes)
....
2. There isn't enough milk. (too much)
....
3. She might visit the citadel. (not)
....
4. He has ridden a camel. (never)
....



4 Rearrange.

1. zone - ice - in - is - The water - polar.

....

2. of - There - a lot - animals - are.

....

3. nest - build - Birds - a.

....

5 Read and match.

1. There are four
2. A flood can wash
3. An oasis is a place in a
4. A cactus plant has thick

a. skin.
b. seasons.
c. polar.
d. away houses and cars.
e. desert with water, plants and trees.

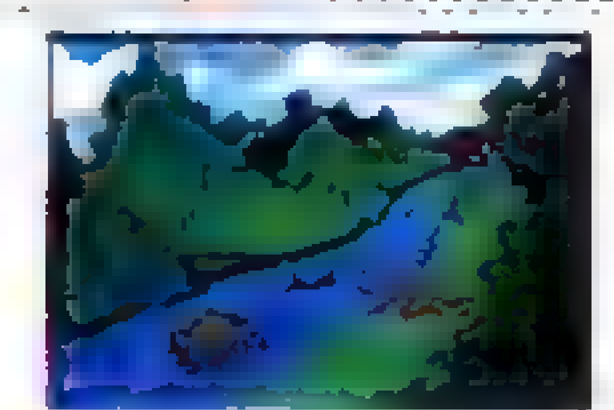
6 Look and write.



The High .... stops water.



A ....hunts for food.



The .... has fresh water.



Fennec .... digs a burrow.

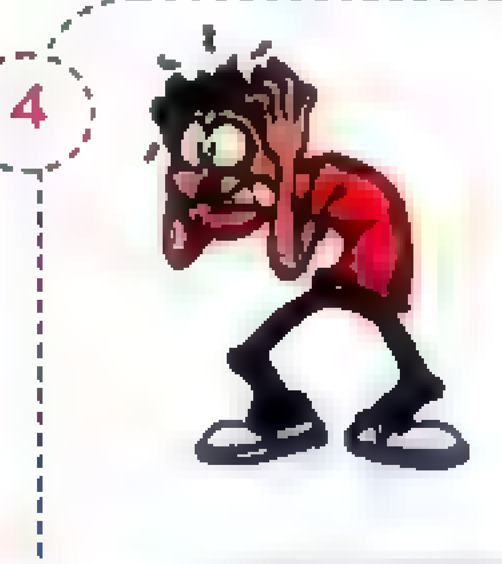


7 Supply the missing letters.

1 
swa_ _

2 
sa_ndba_

3 
chee_ _h

4 
_er_ous

5 
bas_ _

6 
te_ _

8 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Next Friday Sam and his friends are going to have a picnic on Rocky Island. Sam is going to the market tomorrow to buy some things for the picnic. He is going to buy some orange juice and strawberries. He is going to buy bread for the sandwiches. Sam is going to put the food in the ice box.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Sam going to have the picnic?

....

2. What is Sam going to buy at the market?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. The friends are going to have a picnic on (Monday - Tuesday - Friday).
4. Sam is going to put the food in the (ice box - basket - bag).



Fares and the Fish





ambulance

An ambulance takes people to hospital.



cast

You wear a cast if you break a bone.



skateboard

I can go really fast on my new skateboard!



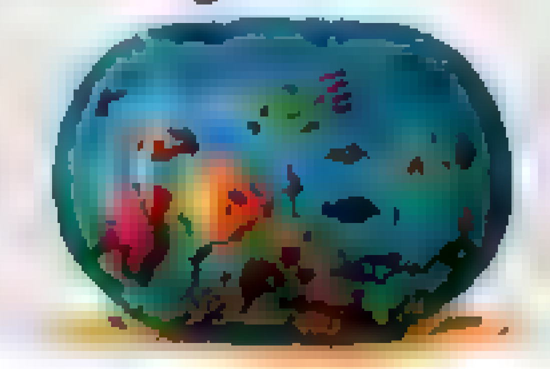
mask

A mask helps you see when you are swimming underwater.



ramp

How high is the ramp?



fish thank

People can keep fish in a fish tank.



snorkel

You can breathe underwater with a snorkel.





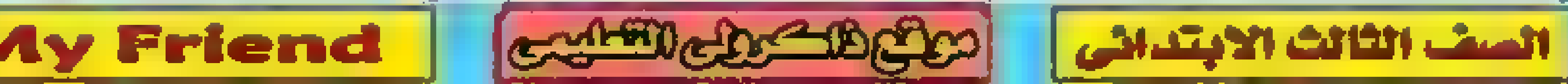
Fares lived in Hurghada with his family.
He loved swimming.
He went swimming every day and trained in the pool for an hour.
He wanted to be an athlete and to win lots of competitions.

عاش فارس في الغردقة مع عائلته. كان فارس يحب السباحة وكان يذهب للسباحة كل يوم ويتدرب في المسبح لمدة ساعة. أراد فارس أن يكون رياضيا وأن يفوز بالعديد من المسابقات.



Fares and his family lived close to the sports center.
Sometimes he walked to the pool with his mom or dad.

عاش فارس وعائلته بالقرب من المركز الرياضي.
أحيانا كان يمشي إلي المسبح مع أمه وأبيه.



Story

One day, Fares got his bike out of the garage
so he could cycle to the sports center.
'Have you got your cycle helmet, Fares?' asked his mom.
'Yes Mom, of course,' said Fares,
putting on his helmet. 'See you soon!'
Fares cycled through the park.
It was a sunny morning and he felt happy.

في أحد الأيام. أخرج فارس دراجته من الجراج ليتمكن من ركوب الدراجة الي المركز الرياضي
سألته والدته. هل معك خوذتك يا فارس؟ قال لها فارس وهو يرتدي خوذته نعم يا أمي
بالطبع" "أراك قريبا!"
ركب فارس دراجته عبر الحديقة. كان الصباح مشمسا وشعر فارس بالسعادة.



At the park, Fares saw his friends.
They were on their skateboards.
'Be careful, Adam,' said Fares.
'Why aren't you wearing a helmet
or knee pads?
' 'I don't need to,' said Adam.
'I'm really good at skateboarding.'
'I haven't tried skateboarding before,' said Fares. 'It looks fun!'
'Do you want to try?' asked Adam.
'Yes please!' said Fares.

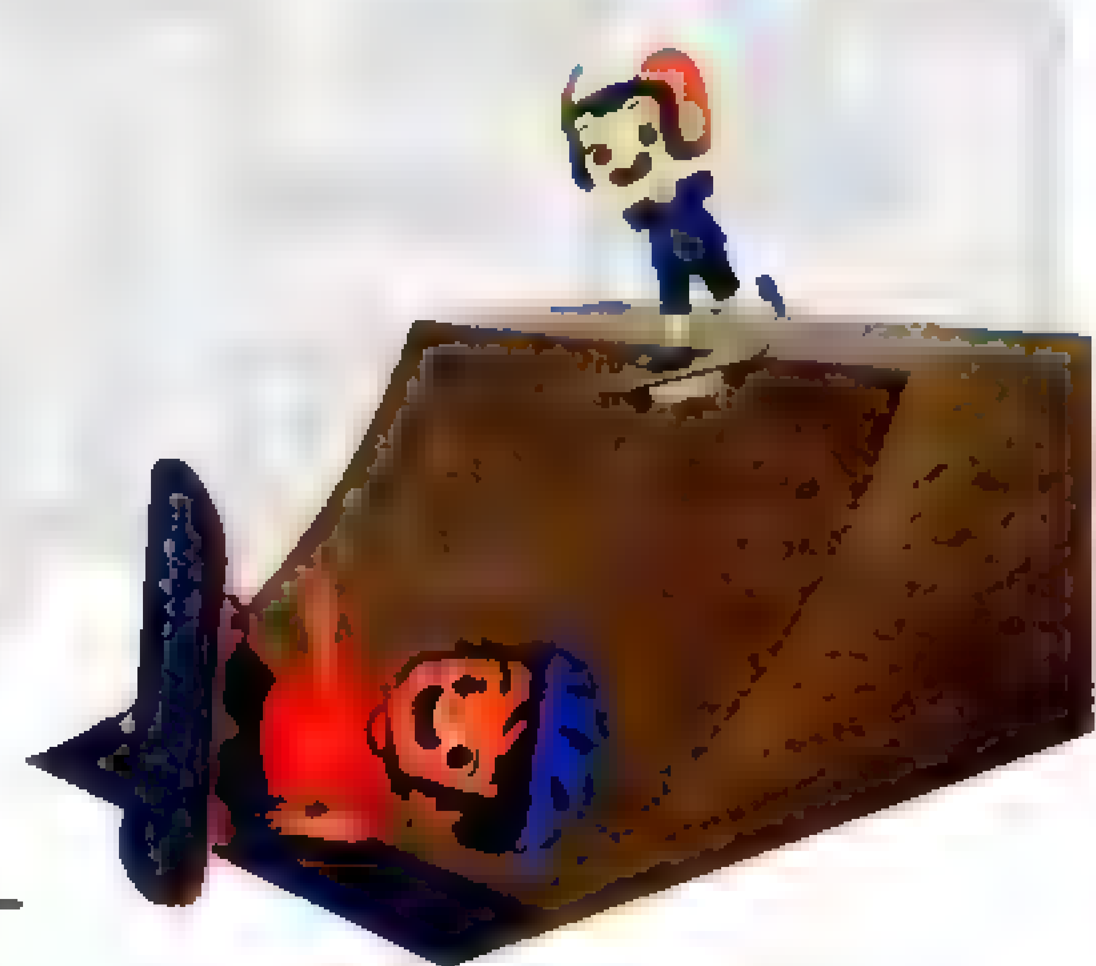
في الحديقة رأي فارس أصدقاؤه. كانوا علي ألواح التزلج الخاصة بهم. قال فارس لآدم: انتبه
يا آدم. لماذا لا ترتدي خوذة وأوقية للركبة؟"
قال آدم: لست بحاجة إلي ذلك أنا جيد حقا في التزلج
قال فارس: لم أحاول التزلج علي الألواح من قبل يبدو انه ممتع'
سأله آدم: "هل ترغب بالمحاولة؟" قال فارس: "نعم من فضلك





Fares stood at the top of the ramp.
'How high is it?' he asked Adam.
'I don't know,' said Adam.
'It isn't very high. it's easy!'

وقف فارس علي قمة المنحدر.
كم ارتفاعه؟" فارس سأل آدم.
قال آدم: "لا أعرف ليس عالي جدا. إنه أمر سهل.



Fares stood on the skateboard
and pushed with his feet.
He went quickly down the ramp -
but he was too fast! Fares slipped and fell.

وقف فارس علي لوح التزلج ودفع بقدميه.
نزل بسرعة علي المنحدر لكنه كان سريعا جدا!!
انزلق فارس وسقط.



Story



'Are you ok?' asked Adam. He was worried.
'No,' said Fares. 'My leg hurts.'
'Can you move it?' asked Adam.
'No, I can't,' said Fares.

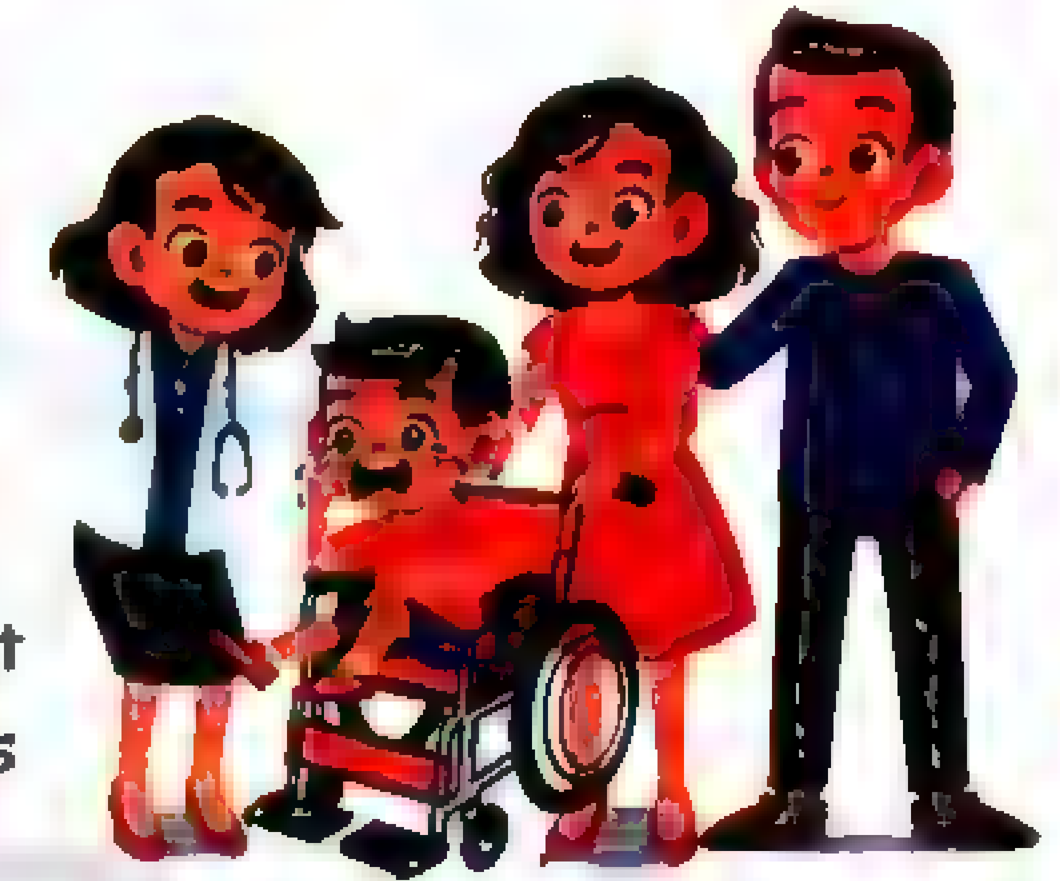
سأل آدم فارس: "هل أنت بخير؟" كان آدم قلقا. قال فارس: "لا." "ساقي تؤلمني".
سأله آدم: "هل يمكنك تحريكها؟" قال فارس: "لا. لا أستطيع".



'It might be broken,' said Adam. 'I'm going to call your mom, and then I'm going to call an ambulance.' 'Oh no,' said Fares. 'I won't be able to swim!'

قال آدم: "ربما تكون مكسورة." "سأتصل بوالدتك ثم سأستدعي سيارة الإسعاف".
قال فارس: أوه لا. لن أكون قادرا على السباحة".





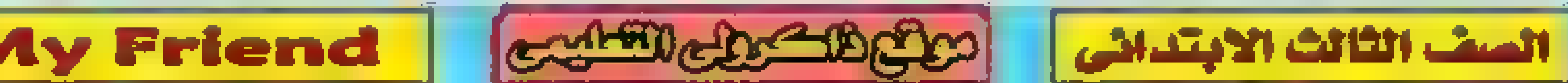
At the hospital, Fares had an x-ray.
'I'm sorry,' said the doctor.
'Your leg is broken. Look at this.'
Fares saw his bone on the photo.
'You will have to wear a cast for about six weeks,' said the doctor. Fares was very sad.

في المستشفي أجري فارس أشعة سينية. قال الطبيب: "أنا آسف. ساقك مكسورة. انظر إلي هذا."رأي فارس عظمته في الصورة.
قال الطبيب: "سيتعين عليك ارتداء جبيرة لمدة ستة أسابيع. كان فارس حزين جدا



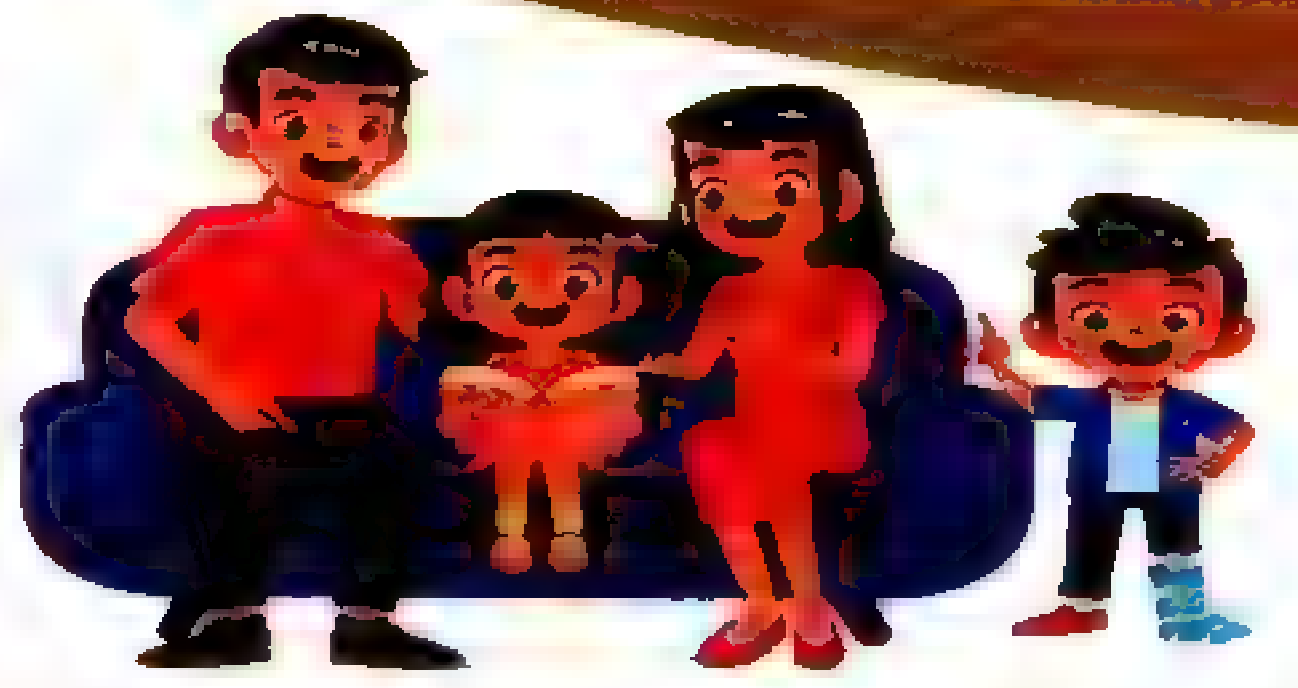
At home, Fares lay down on his bed. He was angry and sad and his leg hurt.
'Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?' asked his sister Dalia.
'No,' said Fares.
'Do you want to borrow my comic, Fares?' asked his little brother Wael. 'No,' said Fares. 'Go away.'

في المنزل استلقي فارس علي فراشه. كان غاضبا وحزينا وكانت ساقه تؤلمه.
"سألته أخته: "هل تريد المجئ ومشاهدة التلفاز يا فارس؟" قال لها فارس: "لا".
سأله شقيقه الصغير وائل: "هل تريد أن تستعير مجلتي المصورة يا فارس؟"
قال له فارس: "لا ارحل".



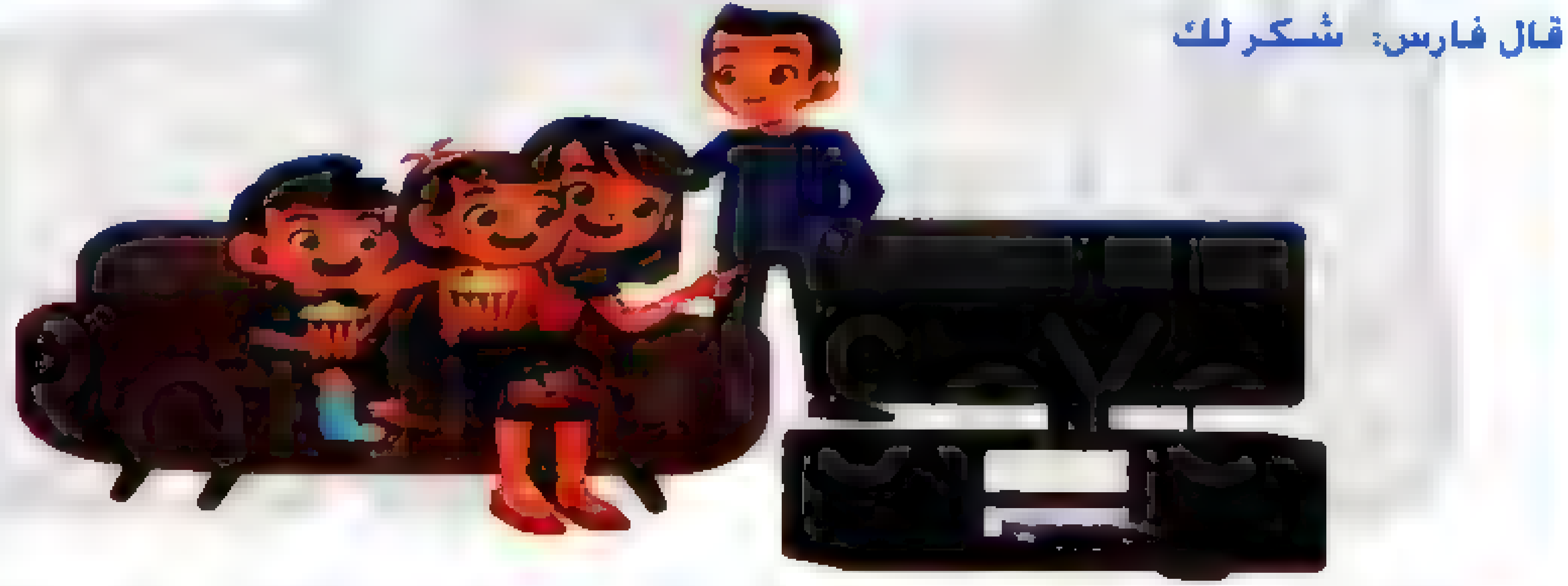


Story



Later that evening, Fares apologised to his family. 'I'm sorry I was rude,' he said. 'I know you are trying to help me. I'm angry and sad because I had a stupid accident, and now I can't swim.' 'Don't worry, Fares,' said Mom. 'We understand. Let's watch a movie together.' 'Thank you,' said Fares.

في وقت لاحق من ذلك المساء، اعتذر فارس لعائلته. قال فارس: "أنا آسف لأنني كنت وقحا وأعلم أنكم تحاولون مساعدتي. أنا غاضب وحزين لأنني تعرضت لحادث غبي. و الآن لا يمكنني السباحة." قالت والدته: "لا تقلق يا فارس فنحن نتفهم. هيا نشاهد فيلما معا. قال فارس: شكرا لك



They watched a movie and then the children went to bed. But Fares' mom and dad were worried. Fares was usually happy and kind.
'I don't like seeing Fares so sad,' said Dad.
'What can we do?' asked Mom. 'He wants to swim, but he can't.'

لقد قاموا بمشاهدة فيلما ثم ذهب الأطفال إلي النوم. لكن والدة ووالد فارس كانوا قلقين. كان فارس عادة سعيدا ولطيفا. قال والده: "لا أحب رؤية فارس حزينا جدا". سألته الأم: ماذا نستطيع أن نفعل؟ هو يريد السباحة لكنه لا يستطيع.



تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي

The next day, Dad and Dalia went out early. When they come back, they had lots of boxes.
They took the boxes into the kitchen.
'What are you doing?' asked Mom.
'It's a surprise,' said Dalia.

في اليوم التالي خرج الوالد وداليا مبكرا. عندما عادوا كان لديهم الكثير من الصناديق.
أخذوا الصناديق إلي المطبخ.
سألتهم الأم: "ماذا تفعلون؟" قالت داليا: "إنها مفاجأة."



Later, Dad went to see Fares.
'Fares, look at this,' he said.
He carried a large fish tank into the room and put it on the table at the end of the bed.
Fares looked. He could see lots of beautiful fish.

في وقت لاحق ذهب والد فارس لرؤيته وقال له انظر إلي هذا يا فارس.
حمل والد فارس حوض سمك كبير إلي الغرفة ووضعه علي المنضدة في نهاية السرير.
نظر فارس وكان يري الكثير من الأسماك الجميلة.



Story



'They're beautiful!' he said. 'Thank you!'
'How many fish can you see?' asked Wael.
'I can see lots of fish! There are too many to count!
I love them!' Fares was very happy.

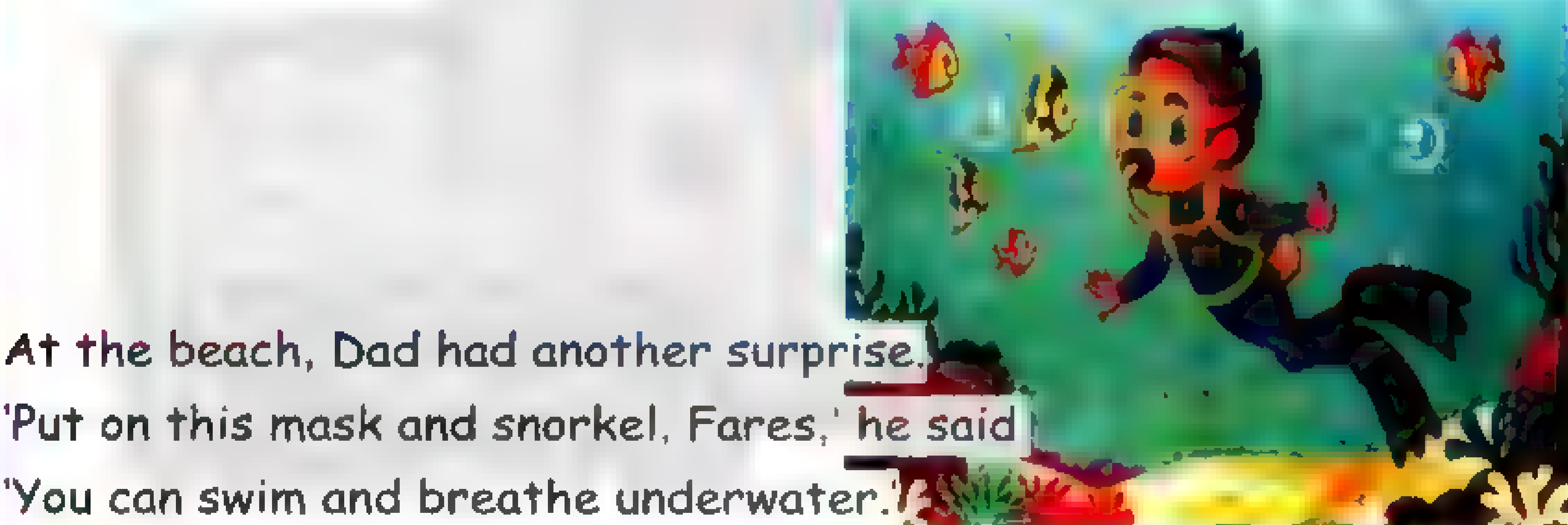
قال فارس: "إنها جميلة." "شكرا لك"
سأل وائل: كم سمكة يمكنك أن ترى؟"
قال فارس وهو سعيد جدا: أستطيع أن أرى الكثير من الأسماك! هناك الكثير من الأسماك!
أنا أحبهم!

Fares enjoyed watching the fish.
He learned the names of the different
types of fish. He fed them and kept
their water clean.
Fares was happy and he rested.
Slowly, his leg got better.
'Soon I'll be able to swim, like you,' he said to his fish.

استمتع فارس بمشاهدة الأسماك وتعلم أسماء الأنواع المختلفة من الأسماك. قام بإطعامهم
والحفاظ نظافة مياههم. كان فارس سعيدا واستراح. تحسنت ساق فارس ببطء.
قال فارس لأسماكه: "قريبا سأكون قادرا على السباحة مثلكم".

After two months, Fares was better.
He didn't have to wear the cast,
and he could walk and run.
'Let's go to the beach!' said his mom.
The family packed their things for a day at the beach.
'I want to swim in the sea!' said Wael. 'So do I!' said Fares.

تحسن فارس وأصبح أفضل بعد مرور شهرين. لم يكن مضطرا إلي ارتداء الجبيرة ويمكنه المشي والركض. قالت والدته: هيا نذهب إلي الشاطئ!
حزمت العائلة أغراضها لمدة يوم واحد علي الشاطئ. قال وائل: أريد أن أسبح في البحر! وقال فارس: وأنا أيضا!



At the beach, Dad had another surprise.
'Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares,' he said.
'You can swim and breathe underwater.'
Fares went into the sea, and he looked under the water. He could see lots of fish! 'It's so beautiful. I want to swim like a fish!' he laughed.

كان لدي والد فارس مفاجأة أخري علي الشاطئ.
قال والد فارس: البس هذا القناع واعطس يا فارس. يمكنك السباحة والتنفس تحت الماء.
ذهب فارس إلي البحر ونظر تحت الماء واستطاع أن يري الكثير من الأسماك. قال فارس وهو يضحك: إنه جميل جدا. أريد أن أسبح مثل سمكة!



Story

1 Read and write T (true) or F (false).

1. Fares went swimming every day.

....

2. Fares always went to be sports center by car.

....

3. Fares wanted to try skateboarding.

....

4. Adam phoned an ambulance.

....

5. Fares was happy when he had to wear a cast.

....

6. Dalia and Wael were kind to Fares.

....

7. Dad and Dalia had a surprise for Fares.

....

8. Fares counted all the fish.

....

2 Read and match:

1. Fares wanted to be
2. Fares always wore
3. Fares went down the ramp
4. Fares couldn't
5. The doctor showed Fares
6. Fares had to wear

a. too quickly.
b. a cast on his leg.
c. a cycle helmet when he rode his bike.
d. an x-ray
e. move his leg.
f. an athlete.



3 Questions with answers

1. Where did Fares live?

   He lived in Hurghada.

2. What did Fares love?

   He loved swimming.

3. How often did Fares go swimming?

   He went swimming every day.

4. Where did Fares train?

   He trained in the pool.

5. What did Fares want to be?

   He wanted to be an athlete.

6. Who did Fares see at the park?

   He saw his friends.

7. What did Fares have at the hospital?

   He had an x-ray.

8. What did Fares see on the photo?

   He saw his bone.

9. Why was Fares angry and sad?

   Because he had a stupid accident and he couldn't swim.

10. How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?

    Dalia told him to come and watch TV Wael asked him if he wanted to borrow his comic.

11. Was Fares kind to them?

    No, he was rude.

12. What did Fares say to his family later that evening? Why?

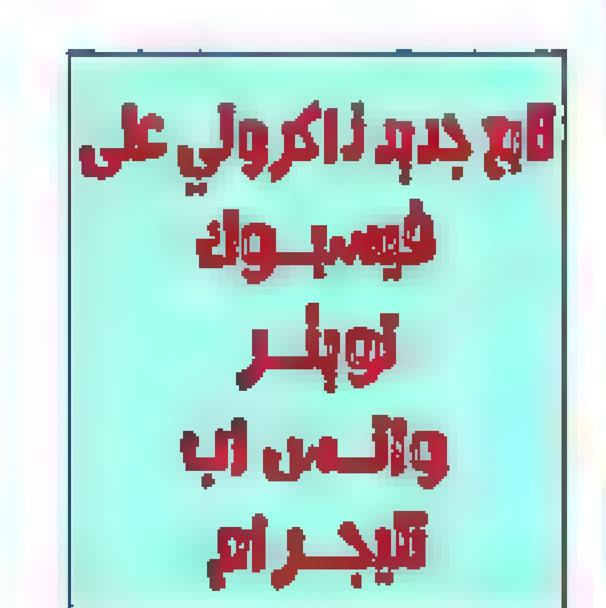
    He apologised to them and said "Sorry" because he was rude.



13. Where did the family go when Fares was better?
    They went to the beach.
14. What did they want to do there?
    They wanted to swim.
15. What did Fares' dad give Fares? Why?
    He gave him a mask and a snorkel to swim and breathe underwater.
16. What did Fares see in the water?
    He saw lots of fish.
17. How do you think Fares felt?
    He felt very happy.

5 Complete the sentences.

1. Fares lived in Hurghada with his family.
2. Fares loved swimming.
3. Fares trained in the pool for an hour.
4. Fares wanted to be an athlete.
5. Fares and his family lived closed to the sports center.
6. At the park, Fares saw his friends.
7. Fares slipped and fell.
9. Fares' leg was broken.
10. At the hospital, Fares had an x-ray.
11. Fares was sad and angry.
12. Fares apologised to his family.
13. Fares and his family went to the beach.
14. Fares' dad gave him a mask and snorkel.
15. Fares could see lots of fish.
16. Fares wanted to swim like a fish.





Test Yourself

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Fares live?
   ....
2. How often did Fares go swimming?
   ....
3. What did Fares want to be?
   ....
4. Who did Fares see at the park?
   ....
5. What did Fares see on the photo?
   ....
6. How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?
   ....
7. Was Fares kind to them?
   ....
8. Where did the family go when Fares was better?
   ....
9. What did they want to do there?
   ....
10. What did Fares' dad give Fares? Why?
   ....

B. Complete the following sentences:

2. Fares loved ....
4. Fares wanted to be an ....
9. Fares' leg was ....
10. At the hospital, Fares had an ....
12. Fares .... to his family.
14. Fares' dad gave him a mask and ....
15. Fares could see lots of ....
16. Fares wanted to .... like a fish.



My Friend Journey Connect Plus

Primary 3

Revision & Activities

Term 1



MY NEW Friend

Grammar on Unit 1

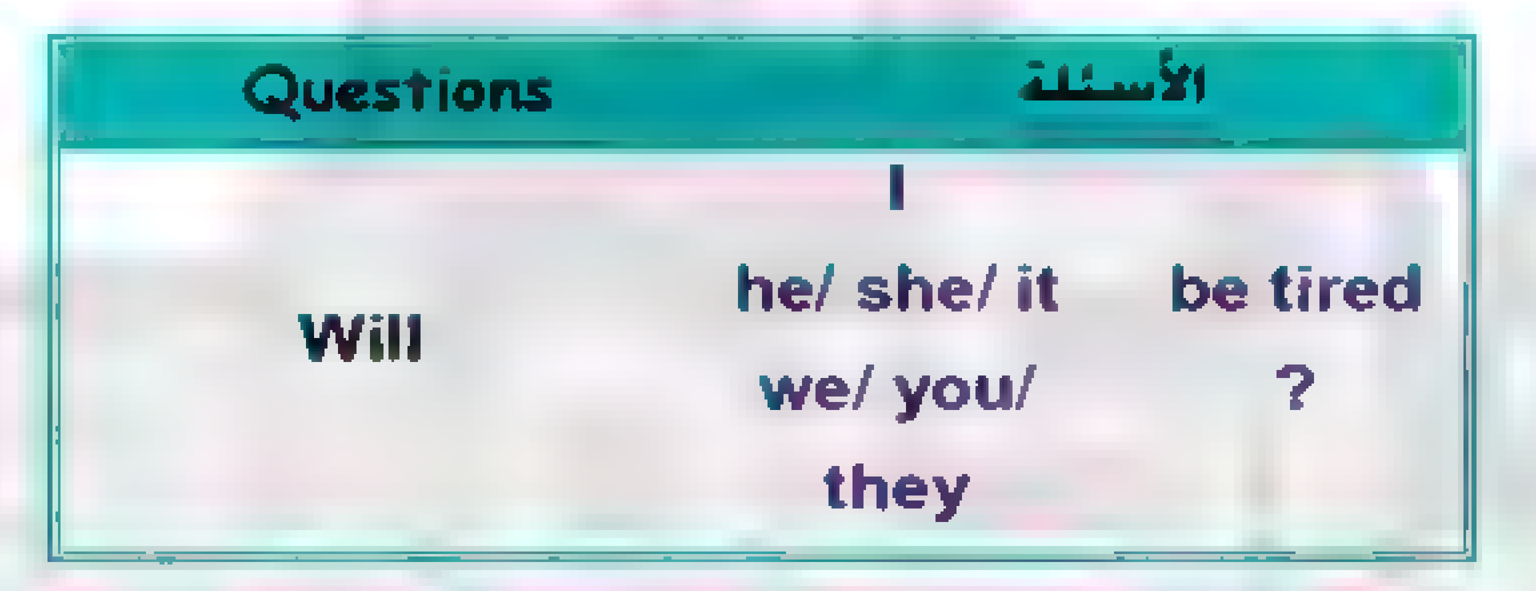
Future (will)

نستخدم زمن will للتحدث عن الأحداث التي يتوقع حدوثها في المستقبل القريب أو البعيد.

نستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط مع

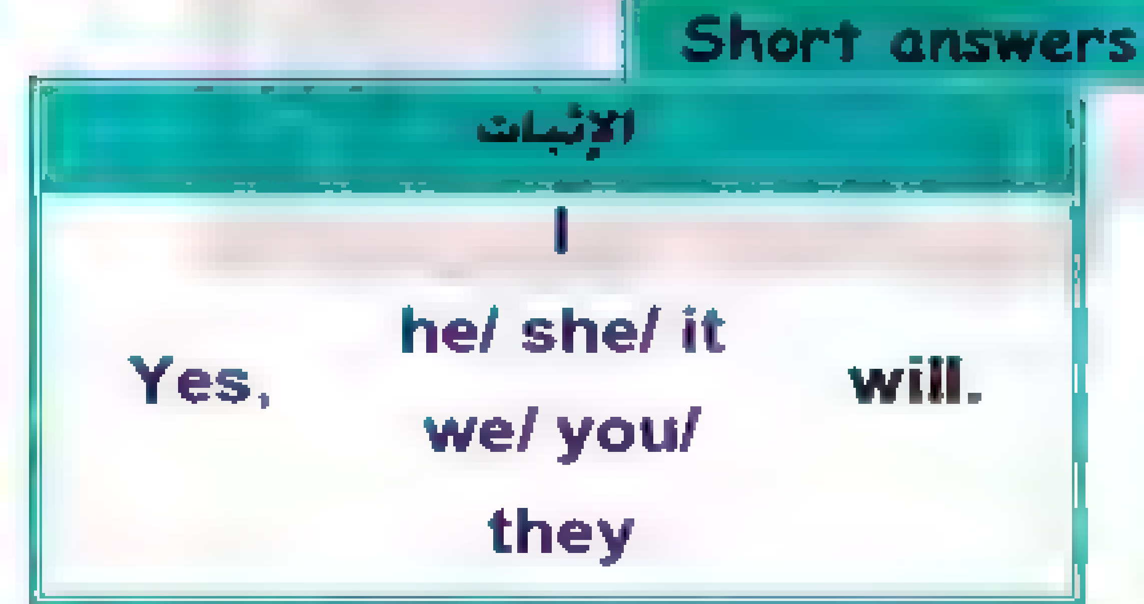
Affirmative	المثبت
I He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	will be tired.

Negative	المنفى
I He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	will not won't be tired.

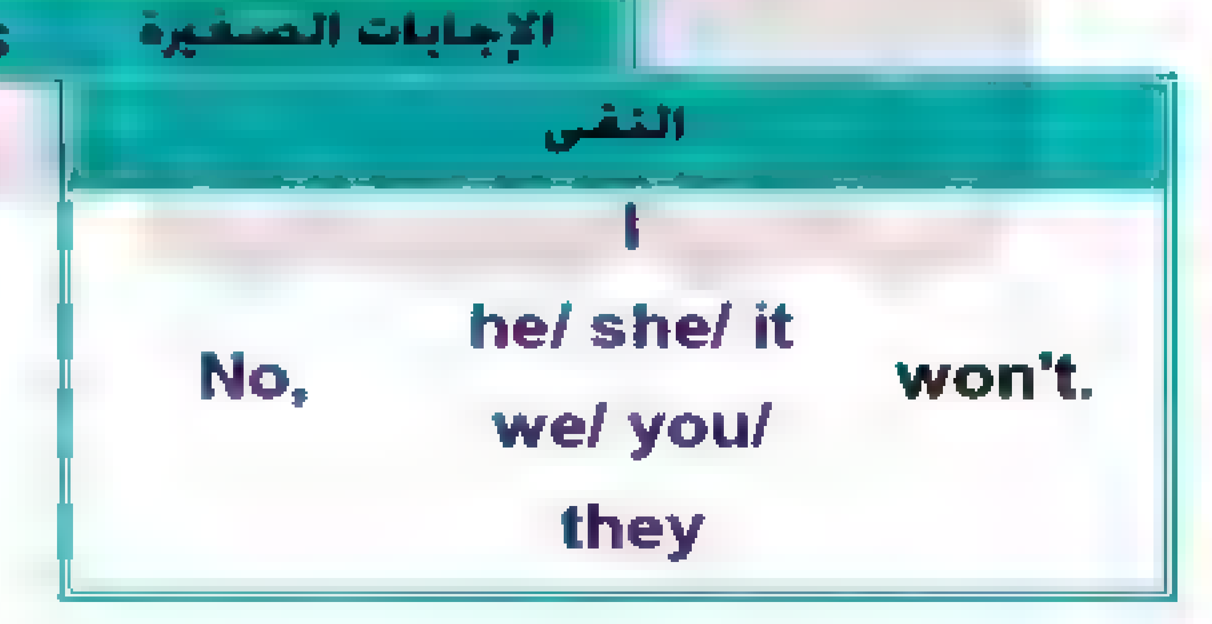


Questions		الأسئلة
Will	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	be tired ?

Short answers الإجابات الصغيرة



الإثبات		
Yes,	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	will.



النفى		
No,	I he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	won't.

Examples

I think the athlete on the left will win.

It won't be easy to win today!

Will they be tired?



Language notes

Comparative adjectives صفات المقارنة

عند المقارنة بين اثنين نستخدم:

adj./ الصفة + er + than

Retaj jumped higher than Aysel.

Nadia jumped farther than Rasha.

Superlative adjectives صفات التفضيل

عند مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين نستخدم:

the + adj./ الصفة + est

Sally jumped the fastest.

Ali jumped the highest.

أدوات الربط Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join sentences and parts of a sentence.

أدوات الربط هي التي تربط الجمل و أجزاء الجملة

(and و - or أو - but لكن - so لذلك - because لأن)

and is used to join sentences or nouns.

تستخدم لربط جمل (متطابقة) أو أسماء.

I like popcorn and ice cream.

or is used to show choice (It comes with the negative sentence).

تستخدم للتعبير عن الاختيار وتأتي مع الجملة المنفية.

I don't like throwing or jumping.

but is used to show contrast. تستخدم لربط جملتين متناقضتين.

I like meat but I don't like fish.

so is used to show the result of something.

تستخدم للتعبير عن النتيجة لشئ ما.

I was sick so I went to the hospital.

because is used to show the cause of something.

تستخدم للتعبير عن السبب لشئ ما.

I feel angry because I can't find my bag.

My Friend



1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Adel will (win - won - wins) the medal.
2. I warm (on - at - up) with my friend.
3. (Who - Where - How) far can he jump?
4. Never make (fun - fan - fin) of your friend.
5. He (apologized - made - spread) for telling my secret.
6. There are 60 (hours - days - seconds) in a minute.
7. She doesn't like running (and - but - or) jumping.
8. We played tennis (and - but - so) we didn't play football.
9. He wants to try harder (so - but - because) he came second.
10. Sahar jumped the (far - farthest - farther).

2 Rewrite.

1. No, it won't be easy to win. (Will)

....

2. She can jump 2 meters high. (How high)

....

3. Dina is the fastest. (Who)

....

4. I will win the race. (not)

....

5. Ali is faster than Khaled. (Khaled...)

....

3 Rearrange.

1. run - he - How - can - fast?

....

2. jump - high - I - can - 3 meters.

....

3. slowest - Who - the - was?

....

4 Complete the dialogue.

Ola : What is you favorite sport?

Maha: ....

Ola : ....?

Maha: I can run 8 km on hour.

Ola : Good. I like running, too

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Today is Akram's birthday. He's eight years old now. He's wearing new jeans and a red T-shirt. He's having a party today. Akram's friends are bringing him presents. His mother is making a big cake and some drinks. Akram and his friends are going to play and sing songs.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How old is Akram?

....

2. What is he wearing?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Akram is having a (party - holiday - bike) today.
4. His friends are bringing him (drink - cakes - presents).





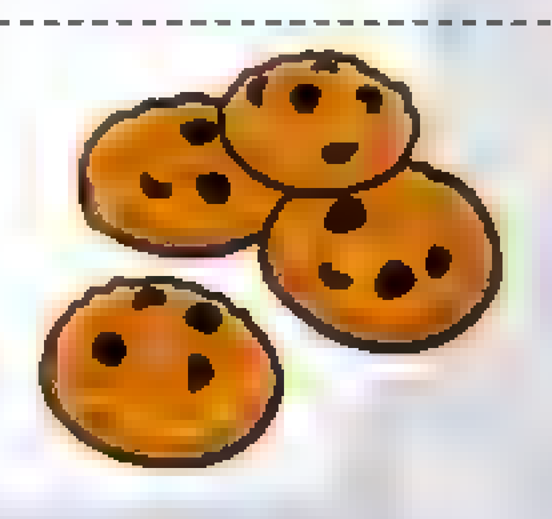
6 Look and write.



Mohamed Salah is a ....



I will win the ....



I like ice cream and ....



I do exercises at the ....

7 Supply the missing letters.



1. j_ _p

4. i_ _



2. di_tan_e

5. ha_p_



3. t_a_k

6. ci_ _



Grammar on Unit 2

be going to

We use be going to for actions that we have decided before we speak.

نستخدم be going to للأعمال التى قررناها قبل أن نتحدث.

Affirmative		المثبت
I	am going to	
He/ She/ It	is going to	wear a helmet.
We/ You/ They	are going to	

Negative		المنفى
I	(am)'m not going to	
He/ She/ It	isn't going to	wear a helmet.
We/ You/ They	aren't going to	

Questions		الأسئلة
Am	I	
Is	he/ she/ it	going to wear a helmet?
Are	we/ you/ they	

Short answers

Are you going to wear a helmet? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
Is he going to wear a helmet? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Are they going to wear a helmet? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Note:

is = 's He is = He's It is = It's
are = 're We are = We're not = n't

Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن العادات والتقاليد والقدرات والحقائق.

يتكون هذا الزمن من التصريف الأول للفعل أى الفعل المجرد.

يتكون من:

Affirmative		
He/ She/ It / الاسم المفرد	→	Verb (الفعل) + s/ es
I/ We/ You/ They الاسم الجمع	→	Verb (الفعل) (بدون إضافات)



My Friend

Negative	النفي
He/ She/ It الاسم المفرد	→ doesn't + inf. (مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات)
I/ We/ You/ They الاسم الجمع	→ don't + inf. (مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات)

Questions		الأسئلة
Does	he/ she/ it الاسم المفرد	→ inf.(مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات) ....?
Do	I/ we/ you/ they الاسم الجمع	→ inf.(مصدر الفعل) (بدون إضافات) ....?

بعد الفاعل المفرد نضيف للفعل (es) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (o, x, ss, s, ch, sh)

وإذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف الـ (y) مسبوق بحرف ساكن نقوم بتحويل حرف الـ (y) إلي (ies).

(he, she, it, singular) watch ⟶ watches / carry ⟶ carries

e.g: He watches TV. / He carries a bag.

كلمات دالة علي زمن المضارع البسيط

always	every day	often	usually
دائما	كل يوم	كثيرا	غالبا
sometimes	ever	never	
أحيانا	في وقت ما	أبدا	







Activities On Unit 2

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. (Do - Does - Doing) you play outside?
2. We need to breathe (muscles - skin - oxygen).
3. The body (plays - listens - absorbs) nutrients from our food.
4. We (am - is - are) going to wear sunscreen.
5. I usually drink (fruit - sodas - rice).
6. My (eyes - bone - skin) helps me move.
7. (Bad - Healthy - Unhealthy) food put Hana in a good mood.
8. (Jaw - Tongue - Saliva) is a liquid made in our mouth.
9. Our (skin - eyes - mouth) is the largest organ in our body.
10. She is going to (goes - go - going) to bed early.

2 Rewrite.

1. Do you wear knee pads? (Yes)

   ....

2. Yes, I play outside. (Do)

   ....

3. She is going to climb the rock. (not)

   ....

4. He plays basketball <u>every day</u>. (How often)

   ....

5. They are going to visit the citadel. (She...)

   ....





3 Rearrange.

1. like - She - coffee - doesn't
....
2. to - exercises - He - going - do - is.
....
3. skull - Our - brain - our - protects.
....

4 Complete the dialogue.

Rana: ....?
Aya : My birthday is tomorrow.
Rana: ....?
Aya : I am going to wear a red dress.

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body. Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (**now with oxygen in it**) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the heart important? ....
2. What do veins do? ....

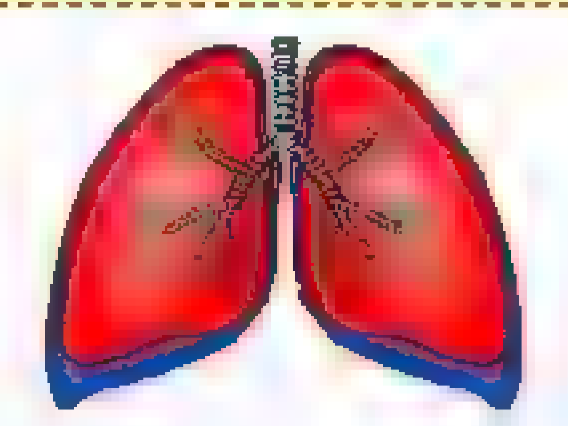
B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Blood carries oxygen and (nutrients - bones - muscles).
4. In the (brain - arms - lungs), oxygen is added to the blood.





6 Look and write.



Our .... are important.



I don't eat ....

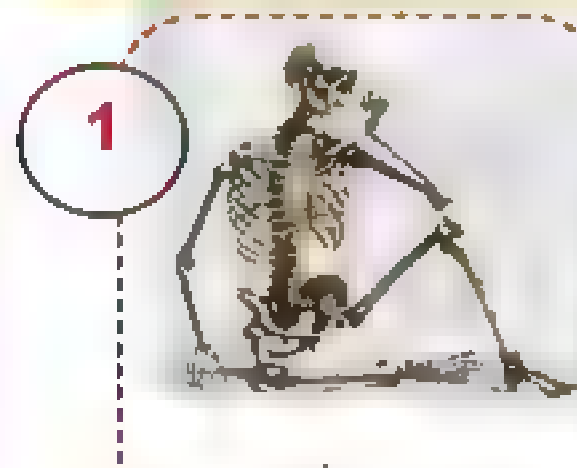


She wears ....

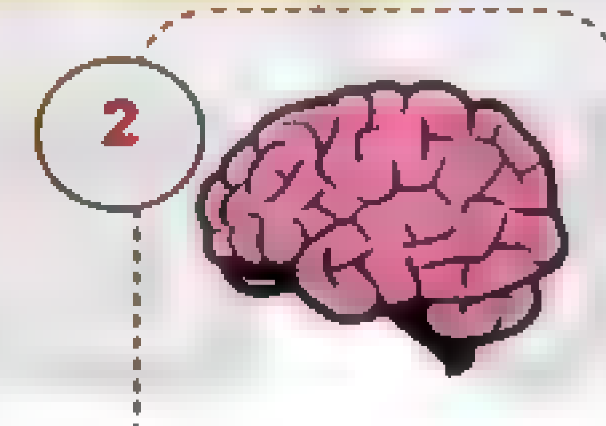


I am going to wear a ....

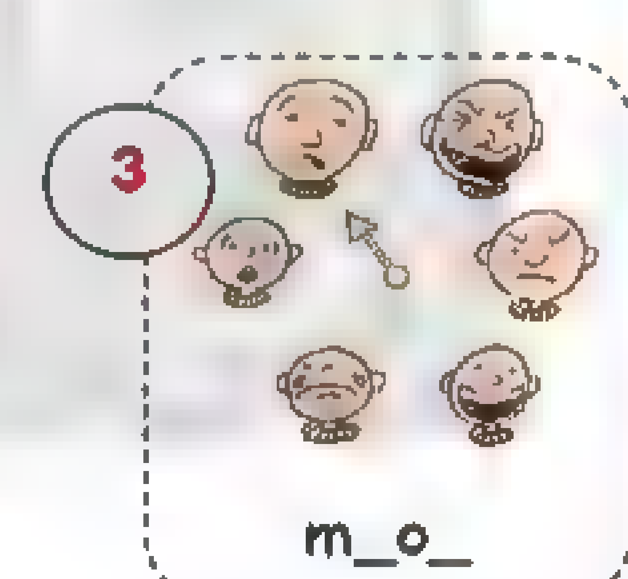
7 Supply the missing letters.

1. 

s_ele_on

2. 

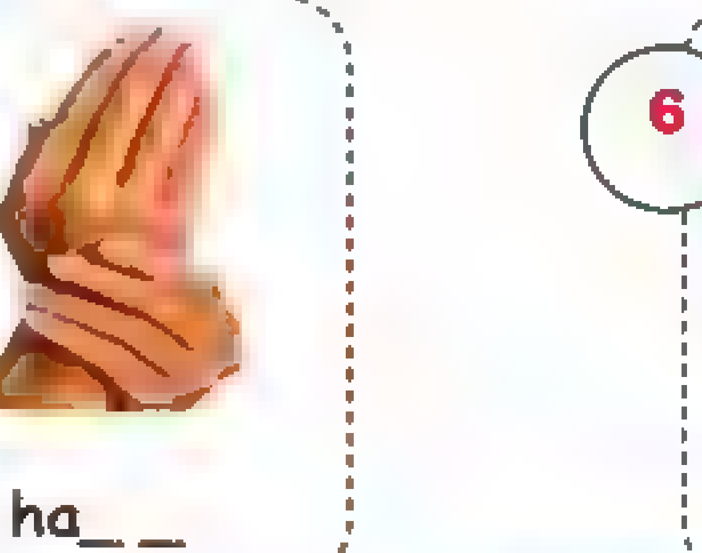
bra_ _

3. 

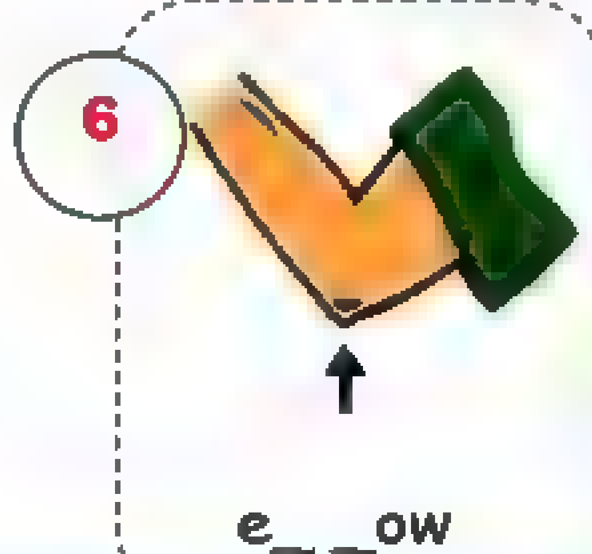
m_o_

4. 

_ _ok

5. 

ha_ _

6. 

e_ _ow



My Friend

Grammar on Unit 3

should ينبغي shouldn't لا ينبغي

We use should to give advice

and the negative form is should not(n't).

نستخدم should لتقديم النصيحة

وفي حال النفي نستخدم should not(n't) ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

Affirmative		
He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	should	drink milk every day.

Negative		
He/ She/ It We/ You/ They	should not	drink soda every day.

Questions		
Should	he/ she/ it we/ you/ they	skip breakfast?

Examples

He should eat fruit every day.

She shouldn't eat candies every day.

Should I drink water?

Yes, you should.

Should he sleep for four hours?

No, he shouldn't.





1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. You (should - shouldn't - do) skip your breakfast.
2. Vitamins are (bad - good - toxic) for our body.
3. Should he visit the doctor? Yes, he (does - shouldn't - should).
4. Our bodies need vitamins and (wood - books - minerals).
5. (Does - Is - Should) I drink milk every day?
6. We should (eats - eat - eating) lots of vegetables.
7. We need (plant - figs - electricity) to store food in a fridge.
8. When we drink enough water, we (dehydrated - hydrated - dry).
9. People invented zeer (pads - bats - pots) to keep food fresh.
10. We add (water - juice - salt) to food to preserve it.

2 Rewrite.

1. Yes, you should study hard. (Should..?)

....

2. It's good to drink a lot of water. (should)

....

3. You should drink soda. (not)

....

4. It's not good to eat lots of candies. (shouldn't)

....

5. No, you shouldn't tell your friend's secrets. (Should...?)

....





3 Rearrange.

1. digestion - is - This - about - book.

   ....

2. us - Carbohydrates - energy - give.

   ....

3. for - is - our - good - Calcium - bones.

   ....

4 Complete the dialogue.

Sally : ....?

Dalia : No, I have a toothache.

Sally : Did you visit the dentist?

Dalia : No, ...

Sally : You should visit the dentist.

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, bananas and mangoes are all sweet and delicious. When we dry fruit it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where can we dry fruit?

   ....

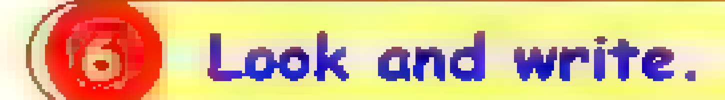
2. Why is fruit healthy?

   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. When we dry fruit it takes out the (salt - bread - water) and keeps the nutrients.
4. Fruit is sweet and (bad - delicious - unhealthy).





6 Look and write.



.... is bad for us.



You shouldn't drink ....

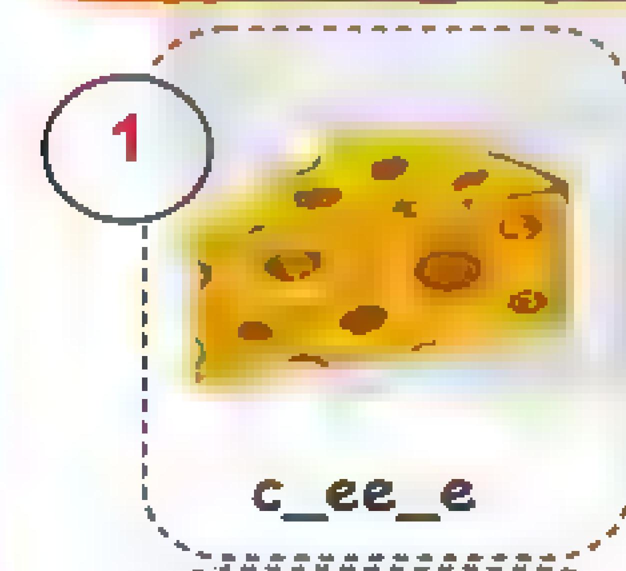


There is protein in ....



He is a ....

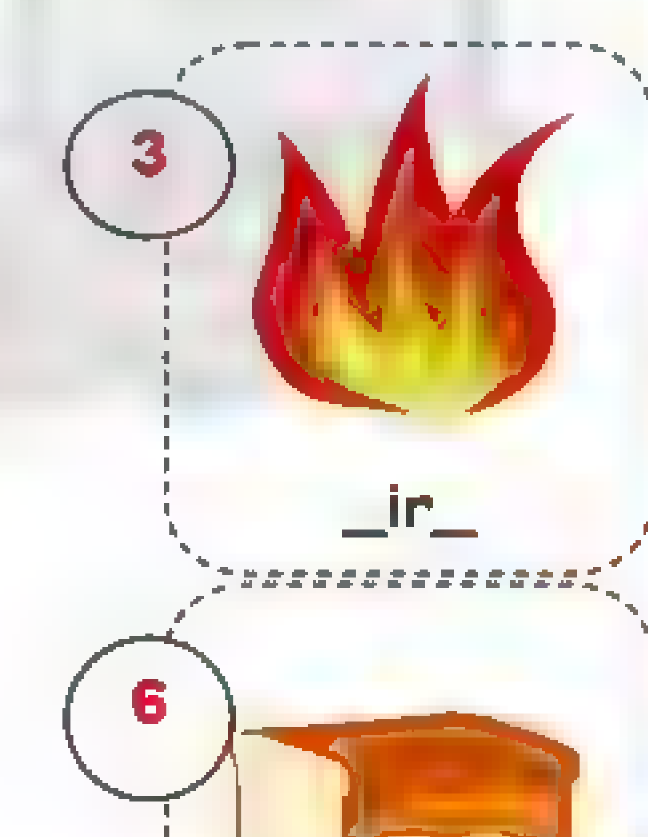
7 Supply the missing letters.



1. c_ee_e



2. ce_ea_



3. _ir_



4. tee_ _

5. g_ap_s

6. bre_ _



MY Friend

Grammar on Unit 4

might ربما - might not ربما لا

We use might to express possibility and the negative form is might not.

نستخدم might للتعبير عن الإحتمالية

وفي حال النفي نستخدم might not ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة المصدر.

Examples:

It might live in Africa.

They might not be able to swim.

Phonics

Listen, point and say. -nd -nt -mp



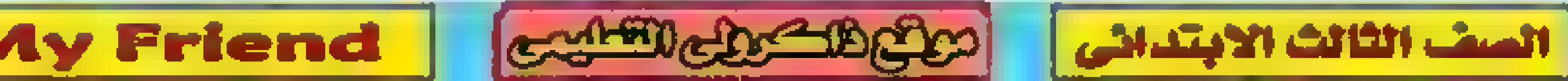
swamp



tent



grassland





1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. They might not (go - goes - going) to the sports center.
2. Owls live in (nuts - holes - leaves) in trees.
3. It might (lives - lived - live) in rivers.
4. (Macaws - Crayfish - Fennec fox) live in dark, warm water.
5. Let's (looks - look - looking) on the wildlife park webcam.
6. A (rainforest - can - jar) is an amazing habitat.
7. We need (plant - figs - electricity) to store food in a fridge.
8. On the (top - emergent - forest floor), it is very dark.
9. (Flood - Deforestation - Overflow) is when people cut down forests.
10. The top layer is called the (canopy - emergent - understory) layer.

2 Rewrite.

1. It might eat fish. (not)

   ....

2. A turtle moves slowly. (How)

   ....

3. He might climb the mountain. (not)

   ....

4. Was it a spider monkey? (Yes)

   ....

5. An Arctic fox is white. (What...?)

   ....



My New Friend

3 Rearrange.

1. rainforest - habitat - A - is - an amazing.

   ....

2. happen - forests - can - Fires - in.

   ....

3. burned - can - Dead - be - trees.

   ....

4 Complete the dialogue.

Retaj: ....?

Aysel: Birds live in nests.

Retaj: What do they use to build nests?

Aysel: ....

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a swamp?

   ....

2. Where do animals hide?

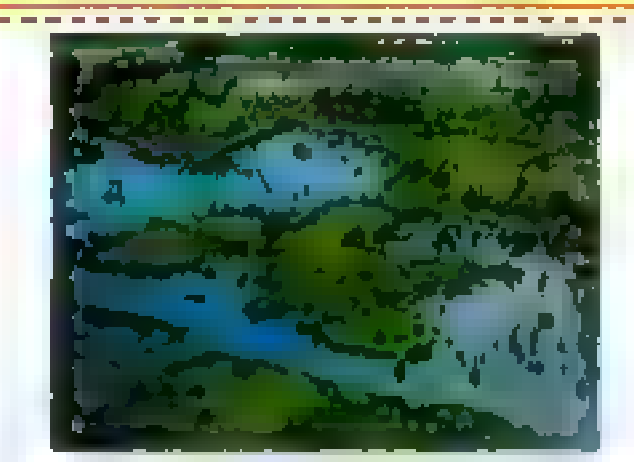
   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. A (desert - wetland - hill) can be wet all the time.
4. Wetlands can be near the (forest - desert - sea) or near a river.



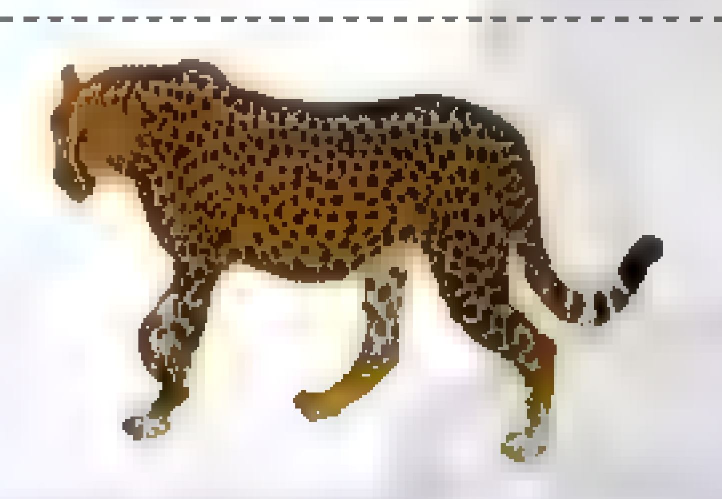
6 Look and write.



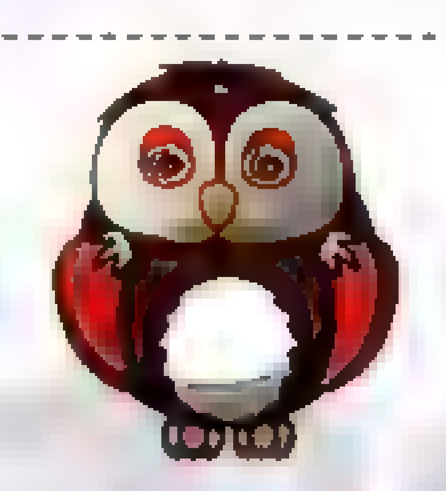
A .... is a wetland.



A .... moves slowly.



A .... hunts in the grassland.



An .... lives in a hole.

7 Supply the missing letters.

1. 

li_a_d

2. 

te_ _

3. vo_ca_o

4. wo_ _es

5. 

aca

6. g_o_e



MY Friend

Grammar on Unit 5

Present Perfect Tense زمن المضارع التام

(ever, never)

Use

Present Perfect is used to show events that have happened in a period of time up to now.

يُستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث قد وقعت في فترة في الماضي ويمتد تأثيرها حتى الآن.

She has climbed a tree.

has ⇩ auxiliary فعل مساعد

climbed ⇩ past participle التصريف الثالث

1. ever

Use the adverb ever to ask if someone has performed a certain action at some points in their life.

Have you ever visited Siwa? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Have ⇩ auxiliary

visited ⇩ past participle

ever (between the subject الفاعل and the past participle التصريف الثالث

2. never

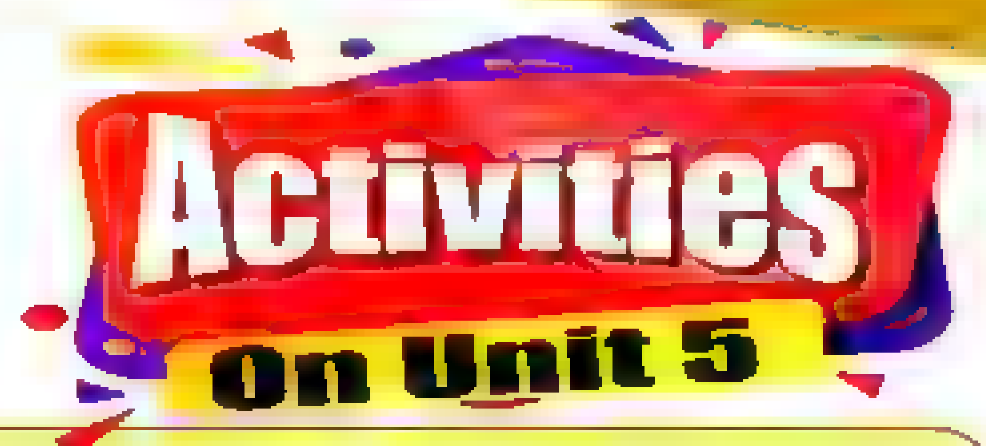
Use the adverb never to show that someone hasn't performed a certain action in their life.

I have never seen a cobra.

have ⇩ auxiliary

seen ⇩ past participle

never (between the subject الفاعل and the past participle التصريف الثالث)



Activities On Unit 5

1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. I (has - have - having) visited an oasis with my family.
2. Acacia trees protect the oasis from (birds - sandstorms - stems).
3. Have you ever (saw - see - seen) a spring?
4. You can get hard wood from (basil - olive - figs) tree.
5. I haver (never - ever - every) eaten olives.
6. Cactus plants have (tail - spines - eyes) to protect them
7. She has (ride - rode - ridden) a camel.
8. Animals use (camouflage - hair - eyes) for protection.
9. (Have - Has - Do) he been to Italy?
10. (Baskets - Basil - Bell) has vitamins and minerals in it.

2 Rewrite.

1. I have climbed a tower. (never)

   ....

2. He has visited Cairo. (We)

   ....

3. Have you ever walked to school? (Yes)

   ....

4. They have done an experiment. (He)

   ....

5. Yes, I have made a cake. (Have...?)

   ....



MY NEW Friend

3 Rearrange.

1. Luxor - been - We - to - have.

   ....

2. a big - have - cake - They - seen.

   ....

3. desert - hot - The - dry - and - is.

   ....

4 Complete the dialogue.

Eman: ....?

Doaa: I have been to the zoo.

Eman: What have you seen?

Doaa: ....

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

There are two types of liquid water-fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain wastes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of liquid water?

   ....

2. Where does the water come from?

   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Rivers and lakes have (fresh - salt - bad) water in them.
4. Seas and (lakes - rivers - oceans) have salt water in them.



6 Look and write.



A .... is dangerous.



A .... zone is cold.



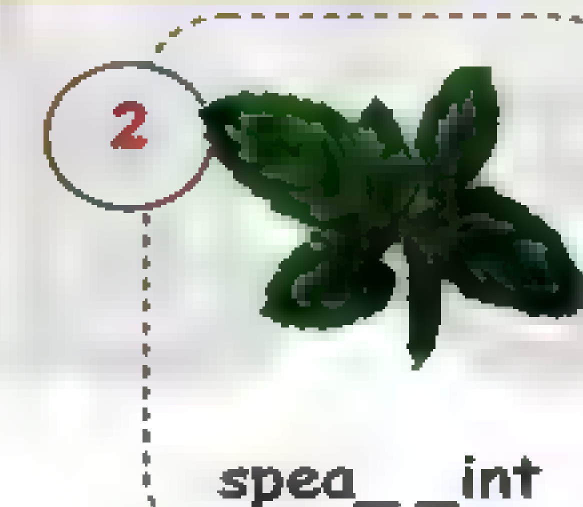
An .... is a special place.



We have taken ....

7 Supply the missing letters.

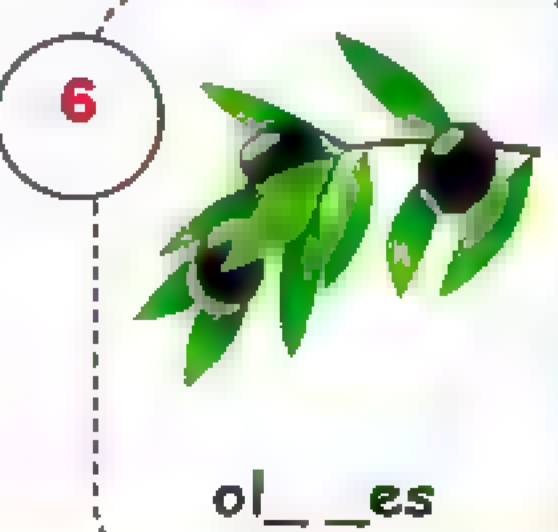
1. 
d_ _es

2. 
spea_ _int

3. 
wa_e_

4. ca_tu_

5. _am_l

6. 
ol_ _es



My Friend

Grammar on Unit 6

too much - too many - not enough

too much (كثير جدا)

تستخدم مع الأسماء الغيرالمعدودة

There is too much water.
There is too much oil.

too many (كثير جدا)

تستخدم مع الأسماء معدودة

There are too many pencils.
There too many birds.

not enough (ليس كافي)

تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة

There isn't enough butter.
There aren't enough chairs.





1 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. There is (many - too many - too much) oil.
2. We need to install a (bell - pen - pump) to remove the water.
3. There isn't (many - too many - enough) butter.
4. She often thinks about herself. She is (selfish - caring - kind).
5. There are (too many - much - too much) rulers.
6. The High Dam is the (smallest - largest - shortest) in the world.
7. There is (many - too many - too much) milk.
8. Emergency responders can do (first - third - fourth) aid.
9. There (is - isn't - aren't) enough chairs
10. Tamer knows a lot of things. He is (calm - angry - wise).

2 Rewrite.

1. There aren't enough tables. (too many)

   ....

2. There is too much rice. (not enough)

   ....

3. There isn't enough meat. (too much)

   ....

4. There are too many trees. (not enough)

   ....

5. There aren't enough cars. (too many)

   ....



My Friend

3 Rearrange.

1. water - too - There - is - much.

....

2. a lot - was - lightning - There - of.

....

3. made - go - Oxen - round - the wheels.

....

4 Complete the dialogue.

Retaj : ....?

Aysel : The airport was closed because there was a flood.

Retaj : Were there thunderstorms?

Aysel : Yes, ...

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can ruin homes, shops and offices. It can wash away roads or make bridges and homes collapse. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to protect everyone from floods. Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What can flood water do?

....

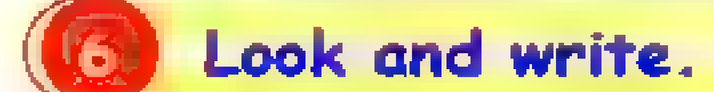
2. Who are meteorologists?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. When there are (foods - floods - fruits), there can be big problems.
4. Meteorologists can (predict - protect - respect) when floods will start.

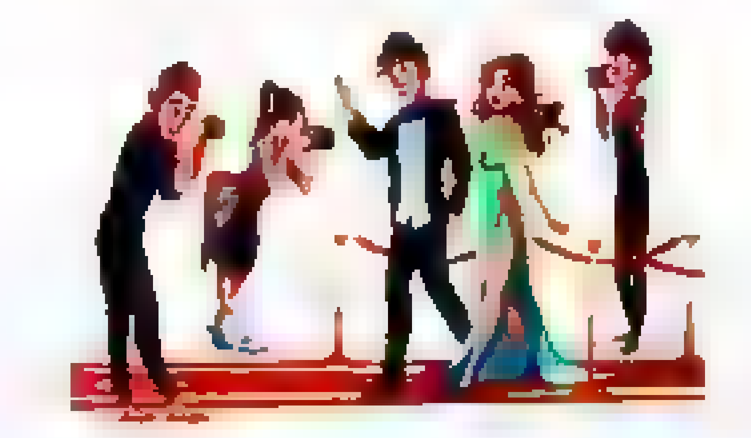




6 Look and write.



He is ....



He is ....



A .... grows vegetables.

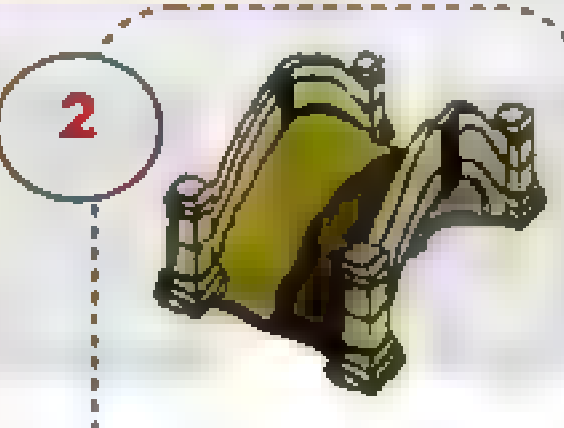


The High .... is big.

7 Supply the missing letters.

1 

fu_n_

2 

bri_ _e

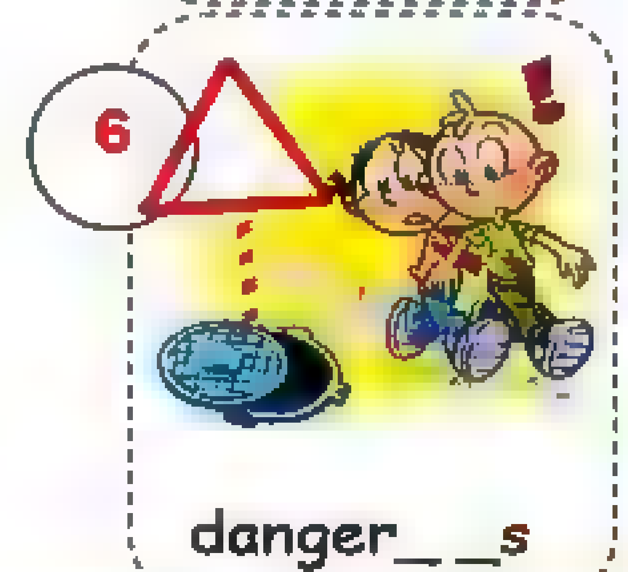
3 

_and_ag

4 ge_e_ous

5 

ba_r_ers

6 

danger_ _s




تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي
My Friend
Journey
Connect
Plus
Primary 3
Activities
Term 1

Activity 1

1 Complete the dialogue.

Mona : Where did you go yesterday?
Nada : ....
Mona : ....?
Nada : I went to the cinema at six o'clock.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Youssef ran three races today. He (will - won't - don't) be tired.
2. Adel never (is wearing - wear - wears) jeans.
3. Blood carries (oxygen - heart - brain) to all parts of the body.
4. Our bodies need vitamins and (wood - books - minerals).
5. We should (eats - eat - eating) lots of fruit.
6. The (sloth - cheetah - horse) moves very slowly.
7. It might (lives - lived - live) in rivers.
8. Acacia trees protect the (desert - hill - oasis) from sandstorms.

3 Rewrite.

1. Tamer jumped the fastest. (Who)
....
2. Nasser is going to play tennis. (They)
....
3. Yes, you should get up early. (Should)
....
4. I have climbed a rock. (never)
....

My Friend

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

My name's Dina. Last year I was in primary two. There were 35 pupils in my class. The class was big. The pupils in my class were very quiet. I liked them a lot. I also liked all my teachers from the first day. I liked all my school subjects. I worked hard and got high marks in the final exams.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What grade was Dina in last year?

....

2. How many pupils were in Dina's class?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Dina's class was (big - small - tiny).
4. The pupils in Dina's class were very (noisy - quiet - quite).

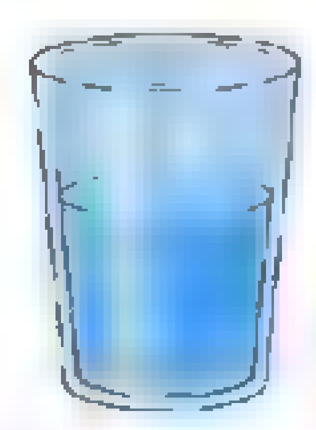
5 Look and write.



I will win the ....



She is going to wear ....



.... is good for our joints.



Activity 2

1 Complete the dialogue.

Sara : Will you go to the park tomorrow?

Dalia : Yes, ...

Sara : ....?

Dalia : I will go with my friends.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. When we drink enough water, we (dehydrated - hydrated - dry).
2. You (should - shouldn't - doesn't) do exercises every day.
3. We need to install a (bell - pen - pump) to remove the water.
4. There is too (many - much - few) coffee.
5. Marwan makes people laugh. He is (bossy - moody - funny).
6. The rain (soaks - talks - looks) into the earth.
7. Water can bring new (drying - drought - nutrients) to the land.
8. He is (go - goes - going) to wear a helmet.

3 Rewrite.

1. Have you ever eaten olives? (Yes)

   ....

2. There aren't enough balloons. (too many)

   ....

3. It might rain. (not)

   ....

4. Yes, he is going to wear pads. (Is..?)

   ....



MY NEW Friend

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

It's Mum's birthday. The family is going to have a big party in the evening. Tom is going to buy his mother a jumper. Jill is going to buy her some new shoes. Tom and Jill telephoned their friends to come to the party. Mum is going to make a big cake. There will be a lot food and drinks. The friends will play games together.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Tom going to buy for his mother?

....

2. Whose birthday is it?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Jill is going to buy her mother (a jumper - some shoes - a dress).
4. (Jill - Tom - Mum) is going to make a cake.

5 Look and write.



There is protein in ....



I like ....



I will climb the ....



Activity 3

1 Complete the dialogue.

Samy : ....?
Tourist: I come from Italy.
Samy : Do you like Egypt?
Tourist: ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. How (far - often - fast) do you do sport? I do sport every day.
2. There are 60 (hours - days - seconds) in a minute.
3. She is going to (goes - go - going) to bed early.
4. Vitamins make us (weak - sick - strong).
5. Snakes (crawl - laughs - talks) on the rainforest floor.
6. A wetland can be (dry - dried - wet) all the time.
7. She (have - having - has) never tried coffee.
8. She often thinks about herself. She is (selfish - caring - kind).

3 Rewrite.

1. I like popcorn. I like ice cream. (and)
....
2. Should I drink fresh juice? (Yes)
....
3. Yes, I have tried swimming in a lake. (Have...?)
....
4. There are too many bananas. (not enough)
....



4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

My name is Sally. I'm in primary three. I go to school on foot because I like walking. On Fridays, I go to the club with my family. I play handball and swing there with my sister Manal. We have our lunch there and we enjoy our time very much.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why does Sally go to school on foot?

   ....

2. Where does she go on Fridays?

   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Sally's sister is called (Mona - Mai - Manal).
4. Sally is (two - nine - thirteen) years old.

5 Look and write.



I .... 8 hours every night.



He has ridden his ....



I want to be an ....





1 Complete the dialogue.

Jana : ....?

Hana : I started school when I was five.

Jana : What is your favorite subject?

Hana : ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Mommy looks after everybody. She is (mean - caring - selfish).
2. The High Dam is the (smallest - largest - shortest) in the world.
3. (Who - Where - How) high can he jump?
4. We (has - is - have) walked in the desert.
5. He (apologized - made - spread) for telling my secret.
6. A wetland can be (dry - dried - wet) all the time.
7. Should he visit the doctor? Yes, he (does - shouldn't - should).
8. Plants get water from the (soil - oil - tool).

3 Rewrite.

1. There isn't enough butter. (too much)

....

2. The monkey might climb the tree. (not)

....

3. No, I won't travel to Cairo. (Will..?)

....

4. They often play basketball. (She)

....





MY Friend

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Ayman is nine years old. He has two sisters. They are twins. Ayman lives in a small town near Cairo. He lives in a small house. His school is near his house. He goes to school on foot. When it rains, his father takes him in his car.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How many sisters does Ayman have?

   ....

2. How does Ayman go to school?

   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Ayman lives in a small town near (Giza - Fayoum - Cairo).
4. When it rains, Ayman goes to school by (car - bus - metro).

5 Look and write.



We have visited the ....



He is ....



They make .... from trees.



Activity 5

1 Complete the dialogue.

Alaa : ....?
Ramy : I was at the zoo yesterday.
Alaa : Who did you go with?
Ramy : ....

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. She (have - having - has) never tried coffee.
2. Siwa (desert - hill - oasis) is a very interesting place in the desert.
3. Was it a spider monkey? Yes, it (will - wasn't - was).
4. Vitamins are (nutrients - glass - cups) in some foods.
5. Fiber is very important in (healthy - unhealthy - bad) diet.
6. I often (play - plays - playing) football.
7. He doesn't like swimming (and - but - or) running.
8. Listen (on - to - of) your friend's ideas.

3 Rewrite.

1. Owls live in holes in trees. (Where)
....
2. They can't go out. It's cold. (because)
....
3. She learns English. (They)
....
4. They might go to the park. (not)
....



4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Mohamed is a teacher. He works in a school. He has two sons and one daughter. His two sons go to a primary school. Mohamed's wife is a nurse. She works in a hospital. Mohamed and his wife go to work by car. The children go to school by bus.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Mohamed's job?

....

2. Where does Mohamed's wife work?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Mohamed's sons go to a (secondary - primary - nursery) school.
4. The children go to school (by bus - on foot - by car).

5 Look and write.



They sometimes play ....



A .... grows vegetables.



We can cook with olive ....



Activity 6

1 Complete the dialogue.

Amal : What grade are you in this year?
Noha : ....
Amal : ....?
Noha : Miss Mona teaches us English this year.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. It might (lives - lived - live) in rivers.
2. Water helps you get rid of (toxins - blood - bone) from your body.
3. Let's (looks - look - looking) on the wildlife park webcam.
4. Never (pick - walk - tell) your friend's secrets to other people.
5. The heart pushes blood to the (lungs - hair - face).
6. (Do - Does - Doing) Nora wash the dishes?
7. (Does - Is - Should) I drink soda every day?
8. A camel has (light - thick - little) fur to keep it warm at night.

3 Rewrite.

1. I never play football. (How often)
....
2. Have you ever seen a chimpanzee? (Yes)
....
3. She goes to the park every week. (They)
....
4. It's good to do exercises. (should)
....



4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Sham El-Naseem usually comes in spring. On that day, most of the Egyptians leave their homes early in the morning and stay in the parks till sunset. They take their food with them: colored eggs, salted fish and green onion. Parks, sea shores and boats on the River Nile are always full of people. Children enjoy eating, singing, dancing, playing with balls and other games. In the evening, they go back home, felling very happy.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. When does Sham El-Naseem come?

....

2. Where do the Egyptians go on that day?

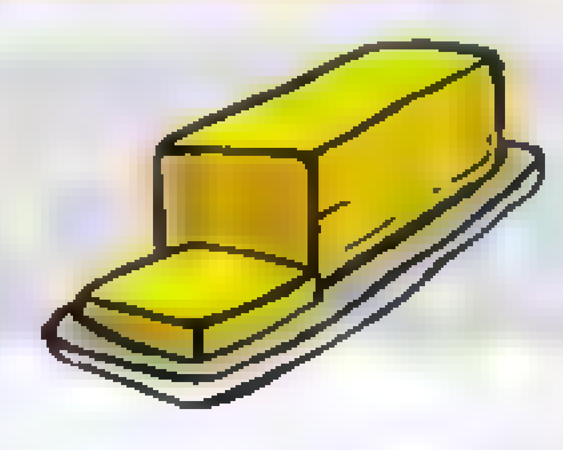
....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Boats on the Nile are (empty - full - few).
4. Children enjoy (singing - dancing - playing) with balls.



5 Look and write.



.... is a dairy food.



There aren't enough ....



There are six ....



Activity 7

1 Complete the dialogue.

Amany : ....?
Alia : I will visit my grandma tomorrow.
Amany : ....?
Alia : She lives in Giza.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. It doesn't often rain in the (wetland - ocean - desert).
2. There (is - isn't - aren't) enough pencils.
3. We have (done - do - does) an experiment.
4. A camel's (fur - hooves - hump) can store fat and nutrients.
5. He likes giving people presents. He is (mean - generous - lazy).
6. (Geese - Turtles - Lions) and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.
7. We add (water - juice - salt) to food to preserve it.
8. Flood water can (wash - watch - wish) away cars, roads and bridges.

3 Rewrite.

1. They might eat fish. (not)

....

2. It's good to eat a lot of fruit. (should)

....

3. I didn't go to school because I was sick. (so)

....

4. I am going to wear a helmet. (Noha)

....



4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

It is very hot in summer and in the evening nobody likes staying at home. People walk in the streets and my friends and I often go to the cinema. There are tall trees all around and it is very cool. Sometimes the films are not very good, but we don't mind. The stars shine in a clear sky and there is often a large bright moon. We forget the film and enjoy a pleasant evening.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Is it hot or cold in summer?

   ....

2. What do people do in the evening?

   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. My friend and I (walk in the streets - go to the cinema - play basketball).
4. The films are (always - sometimes - never) bad.

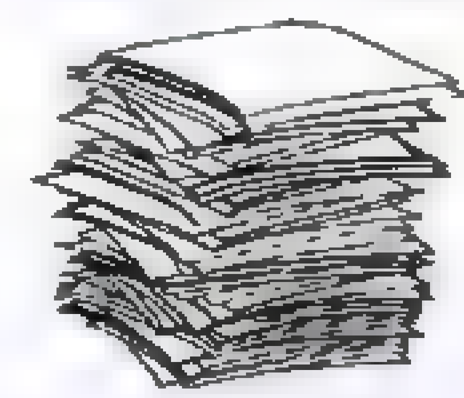
5 Look and write.



I never skip ....



He is a ....



There is too much ....



Activity 8

1 Complete the dialogue.

Sally : ....?

Fatma: Tonight, I'm going to visit my aunt.

Sally : Does she have any children?

Fatma: Yes, ...

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Your heart (beat - beats - beating) about 70 times a minute.
2. She is going to (climb - climbs - climbing) the rock.
3. He will (win - won - wins) the medal.
4. Hany jumped the (far - farthest - farther).
5. We need (plant - figs - electricity) to store food in a fridge.
6. When there isn't enough rain, plants can't (fly - walk - grow).
7. Cactus plants have (tail - spines - eyes) to protect them.
8. A/An emergency (porter - farmer - responder) help people in an emergency.

3 Rewrite.

1. He can jump 2 meters high. (How high)

   ....

2. I like chocolate. I like cookies. (and)

   ....

3. I have ridden a bicycle. (He)

   ....

4. Is he going to play volleyball? (No)

   ....

MY Friend

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Tony works in a big zoo. He drives a little bus carrying the children and their parents around the zoo. Tony likes his work because the children are happy when they are on his little bus. He starts his work at eight in the morning and he stops at midday for lunch, when starts his bus again.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Tony work?

....

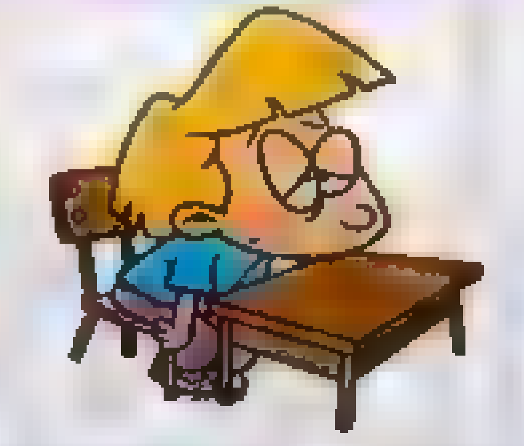
2. When does Tony start his work?

....

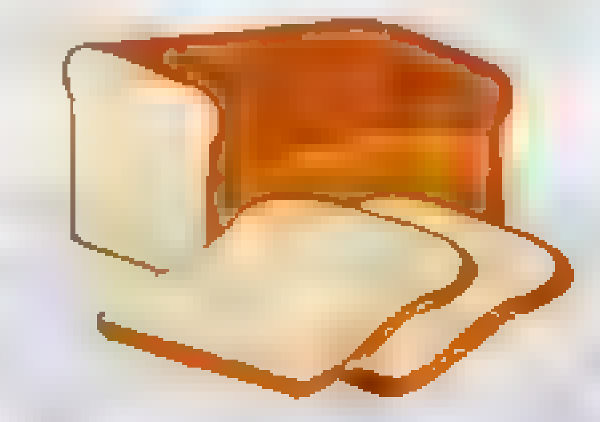
B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Tony drives a little (car - lorry - bus) around the zoo.
4. Tony has his lunch at (the zoo - home - school).

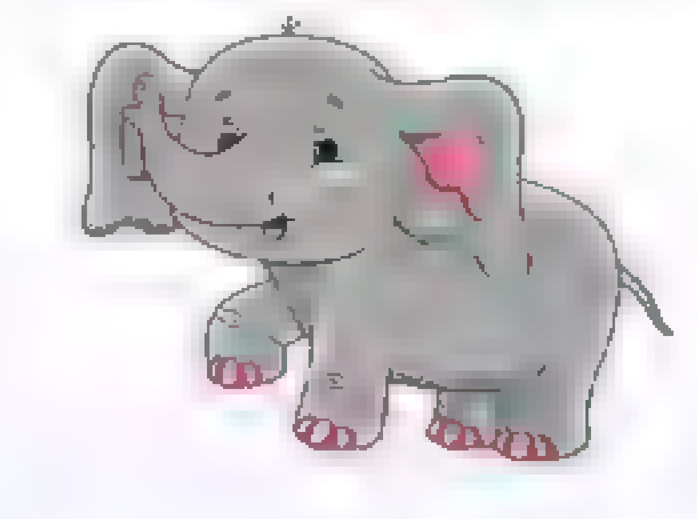
5 Look and write.



He is ....



I eat .... every day.



The .... is big.





1 Complete the dialogue.

Karim : How often do you go the sports center?
Hany : ....
Karim : ....?
Hany : I go with my brother.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Birds use (sticks - bricks - wood) and leaves to build nests.
2. They might (ate - eat - eats) grass.
3. We have (done - made - ridden) an experiment.
4. It doesn't often rain in the (wetland - ocean - desert).
5. Ali works very well in a team. He is (selfish - lazy - cooperative).
6. We can (ruin - protect - destroy) our streets with barriers.
7. We played basketball (and - but - so) we didn't play volleyball.
8. We (am - is - are) going to learn about the body.

3 Rewrite.

1. There isn't enough sugar. (too much)
....
2. I don't like fish. I don't like meat. (or)
....
3. Tarek was the slowest. (Who)
....
4. He wears knee pads. (They)
....

MY NEW Friend

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Ayah goes to Baby Home Language School. She likes the music lesson. She doesn't like maths because the teacher gives homework every day. There is no school on Friday, so in the afternoon she goes to the club with her friends. In the evening, she goes shopping with her mother or reads a story with her father. At eight o'clock, she has supper with her family and goes to bed early.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why doesn't Ayah like maths?

....

2. Where does she go in the afternoon?

....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Ayah likes the (maths - art - music) lesson.
4. Ayah reads a story with her (mother - father - friends).

5 Look and write.



I like ....TV.



The High .... is big.



She is going to .... lunch.



Activity 10

1 Complete the dialogue.

Ola : ....?

Maha: I'm going to go to the sports shop.

Ola : ....?

Maha: I'm going to buy tennis shoes.

2 Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. A (date - cactus - camel) can hold water for years.
2. I have never (eat - eaten - eating) olives.
3. We (am - are - have) fun together.
4. It was cold today (so - but - because) I wore a jacket.
5. (Brain - Knees - Veins) carry blood from the body to the heart.
6. We can dry food in the (water - sun - liquid).
7. The (top - emergent - understory) layer is under the canopy.
8. It might not (is - are - be) able to swim.

3 Rewrite.

1. No, I have never seen a cobra. (Have..?)

....

2. It's not good to eat lots of candies. (shouldn't)

....

3. Does she play tennis? (No,...)

....

4. Sally will buy a car. (Who..?)

....

MY NEW Friend

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Sue gets up at six o'clock in the morning. It is very cold today. Sue is wearing a jacket and a cap. She always eats breakfast at home, then she goes to school on foot. She lives near the school. She is in primary three. Sue goes home at two o'clock. She does her homework at five o'clock. She watches TV at nine o'clock and goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How does Sue go to school?

   ....

2. Where does Sue eat breakfast?

   ....

B. Choose the correct answer.

3. Sue is (nine - two - four) years now.
4. She goes to bed at (two - six - ten) o'clock.

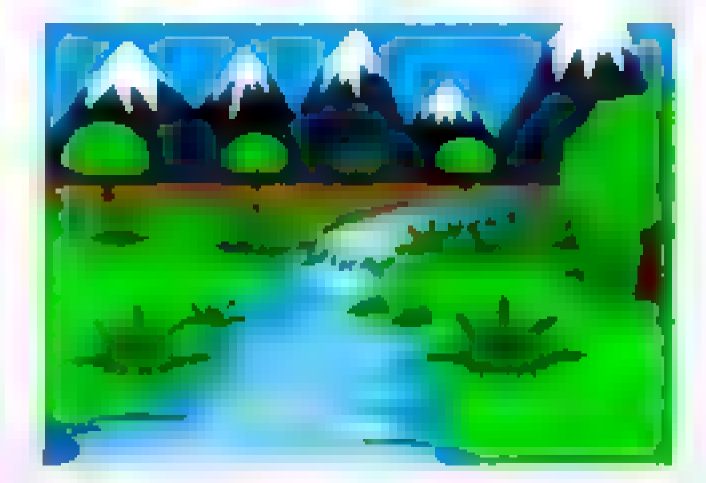
5 Look and write.



We will sleep in a ....

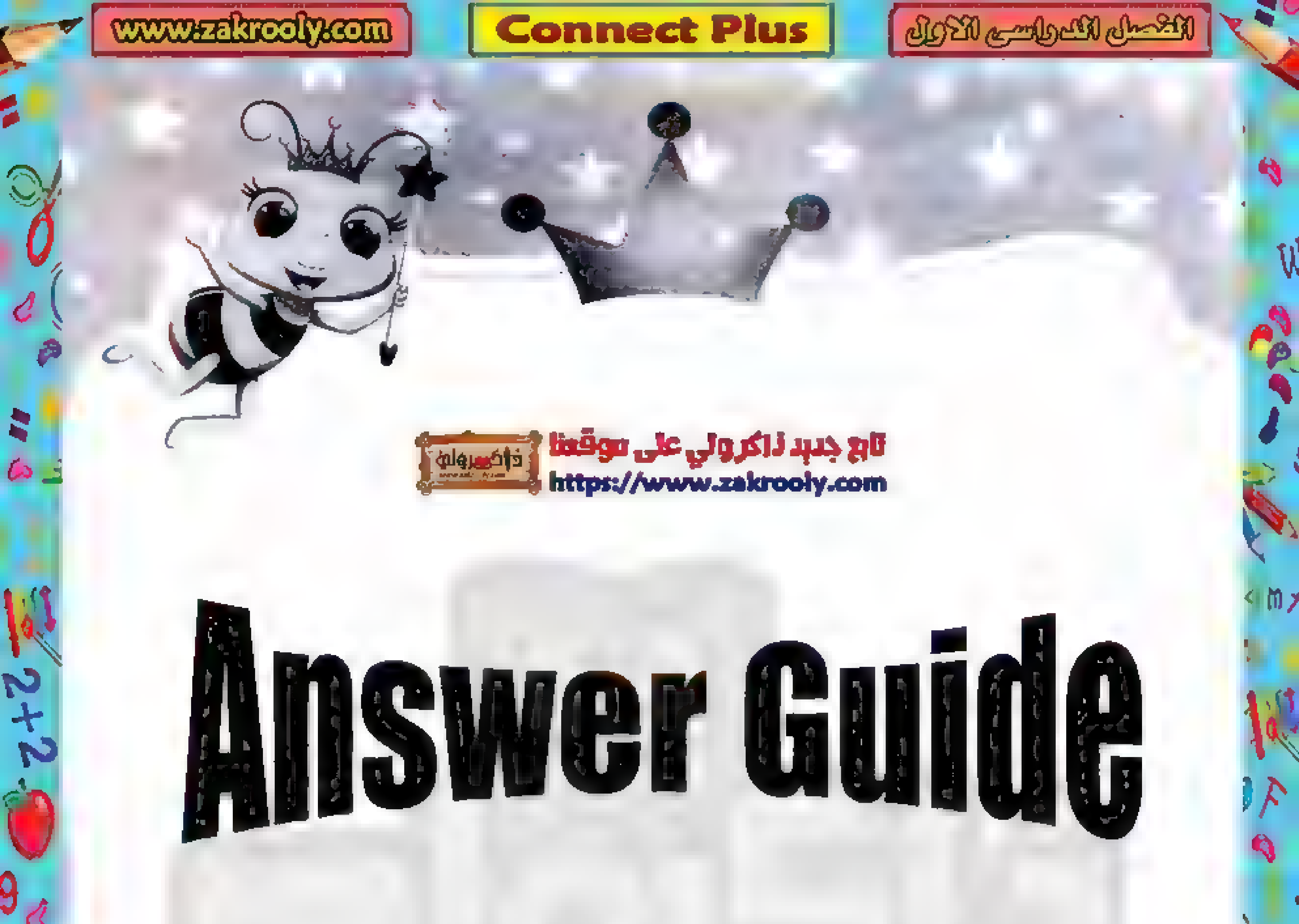


Our.................. makes us strong.



The .... has fresh water.





Answer Guide

Connect Plus 3 Answer Guide

Unit 1

Activities on Part (1)

1. Read and complete.

1. event 2. T-shirt 3. won 4. be 5. Who

2. Read and match.

1. slowest? 2. fast can he run?
3. friend 4. three meters

3. Supply the missing letters.

1.athlete 2.jump 3.medal 4.race
5.throw 6.wear 7.track 8.happy

4. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. higher 2. How 3. win 4. do 5. up
6.farthest

5. Look and write.

1. running 2. jump
3. winner 4. swimming

6. Reading comprehension.

1. He was born in Giza. 2. She works at home. 3. examines 4. five

Activities on Part (2)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. and 2. but 3. or 4. so 5. beacause
6. often 7. running 8. fun 9. tell 10. to
11. have 12. spread 13. apologized
14. seconds 15. scored 16. many

2. Rearrange.

1. It's in my city.
2. Let me help you.
3. Never tell your friend's secrets.

3. Read and match.

1.a game 2.OK? 3.can he run?
4.and jumping

4. Look and write.

1. citadel 2. mice
3. ice cream 4. police officer

5. Supply the missing letters.

1.bicycle 2.cookies 3.carrots
4.race 5.plastic 6.camera

6. Reading comprehension.

1. He is an Egyptian footballer.
2. Liverpool. 3. highest 4. football

7. Read and circle.

1. the fastest - will 2. Faster - will
3. the slowest - won't

8. Read and complete.

1.and 2.because 3.but 4.so

Activities on Unit (1)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. How 2. make 3. Support 4. because
5.win 6.but 7. higher 8. fastest 9.up 10.or

2. Rewrite.

1.No, I don' like popcorn. 2.She will run fast. 3.We like running and swimming.
4.How often do you go to school?
5.They can't go swimming because it's cold.

3. Rearrange.

1. He played for the English team.
2. We go out on our bicycles.
3. What do they wear?

4. Read and match.

1.Pyramids of Giza 2.a new world record 3.your friend's secrets
4.be tired?

5. Reading comprehension.

1.Aysel is at a sports event. 2.They are running. 3. 800 4. throwing

6. Look and write.

1. winner 2. cyclists
3. footballer 4. center

7. Supply the missing letters.

1.medal 2.camel 3.crocodile
4.space 5.jumping 6.camera

Unit 2

Activities on Part (1)

1 . Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. are 2. beats 3. heart 4. brain
5. skeleton 6. Veins 7. oxygen 8. lungs
9. hard 10. muscles 11. am 12. going
13. climb 14. don't 15. skip

2. Rearrange.

1. I love video games.
2. He's going to go swimming.
3. Our lungs are important.

3. Read and match.

1.our brain 2.all living organisms need
3.going to go swimming 4.is in our arm

4. Look and write.

1. water 2. sunglasses
3. breakfast 4. skeleton

5. Supply the missing letters.

1.tired 2.brain 3.knees
4.lungs 5.candy 6.heart

6. Reading comprehension.

1. Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move.
2. When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.
3. move
4. arms

Connect Plus 3 Answer Guide

7. Complete the dialogue.
1.Who teaches you science this year?
2.Yes, they do.

Activities on Part (2)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.
1. Healthy 2. skin 3. after 4. protects
5. strong 6. sunscreen 7. swallow
8. energy 9. chew 10. Saliva

2. Read and complete.
1.acid 2.unhealthy 3.largest
4.sunburn 5.Water

3. Rearrange.
1. Food goes to our stomach.
2. Our body absorbs the nutrients.
3. The skin has got lots of layers.

4. Read and match.
1.in a good mood 2.breaks down the food. 3.got blood vessels
4.cool in hot weather

5. Reading comprehension.
1. Skin 2. To keep it healthy.
3. cool 4. Layers

6. Complete the dialogue.
1. Are you good at science? 2.the sun

7. Look and write.
1. moon 2. sunscreen
3. leg 4. food

8. Supply the missing letters.
1.wood 2.mood 3.cook
4.skin 5.stomach 6.mouth

Activities on Unit (2)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.
1. pumps 2. protects 3. bone 4. absorbs
5. sodas 6. play 7. go 8. are 9. Do 10.to
11. watch 12. oxygen

2. Read and complete.
1.three 2.arteries 3.eight
4.skull 5.Muscles

3. Rewrite.
1. Do you play outside?
2. Blood doesn't travel in our skeleton.

4. Rearrange.
1.The elbow is in my arm. 2.We swallow the food. 3.Saliva helps break down the food.

5. Read and match.
1.in the kitchen
2.skip dinner
3.sleep every night
4.swimming

6. Reading comprehension.
1. Because she was ill. 2. They gave her flowers and sweets. 3. Monday
4. medicine

7. Look and write.
1. breakfast 2. helmet
3. sunglasses 4. brain

8. Supply the missing letters.
1.skeleton 2.elbow 3.jaw
4.tongue 5.cross 6.juice

Unit 3

Activities on Part (1)

1 . Underline the correct words in brackets.
1. vitamins 2. nutrients 3. good
4. strong 5. lots of 6. minerals
7. Shouldn't 8. should 9. Should
10. eat 11. should 12. Shouldn't
13. soil 14. hydrated 15. toxins
16. healthy

2. Rearrange.
1. Butter is a food in the dairy section.
2. Vegetables are good for your body.
3. Calcium is good for our bones.

3. Read and match.
1.dairy foods 2.contain sugar 3.such as olive oil 4.energy

4. Look and write.
1. bread 2. fruit
3. Water 4. cheese

5. Supply the missing letters.
1.banana 2.milk 3.butter
4.biscuits 5.soda 6.cereal

6. Reading comprehension.
1. Vitamins are nutrients in some foods.
2. Because they are good for all parts of our body and they make us strong.
3. fruit 4. Fiber

7. Rewrite.
1. Yes, I should. 2. You shouldn't wear a jacket. 3. No, she shouldn't.

Activities on Part (2)

1. Underline the correct words.
1. preserve 2. bad 3. salt 4. containers
5. electricity 6. sun 7. sweet 8. pots
9. water 10. Sugar 11. toxins

2. Read and complete.
1.many 2.shoudn't 3.should
4.vitamins 5.preserve

3. Rearrange.
1.Protein is in meat.



Connect Plus 3 Answer Guide

2. Sugar can be bad for our mood.
3. We can store food in pots.

4. Read and match.

1. water 2. healthy 3. cold 4. less sugar

5. Reading comprehension

1.Because it damages our teeth. 2.We can feel worried and anxious. 3.heart 4.lose

6. Look and write

1. fire 2. Candies
3. soda 4. Grapes

7. Supply the missing letters

1.jar 2.fridge 3.salt
4.story 5.firefighter 6.pollution

Activities on Unit (3)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets

1.store 2.preserve 3.shouldn't 4.Cheese 5. should 6. drink 7. sun 8. unhealthy 9. Calcium 10. olive oil 11. Fiber 12. energy

2. Read and complete

1.calcium 2.drink 3.should
4.Sugar 5.Water

3. Rearrange.

1.I have healthy diet.
2.We shouldn't eat pasta every day.
3.How do plants get water?

4. Read and match.

1.you drink every day? 2.brownies 3.the fire station 4.bad for our health

5. Reading comprehension

1.They keep our food cold. 2.In pots
3.fire 4.takes out

6. Look and write.

1. eggs 2. sugar
3. milk 4. teeth

7. Supply the missing letters

1.digestion 2.mango 3.firestation
4.yogurt 5.meat 6.cake

Review 1

Activities on Review (1)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets

1.morning 2.sweat 3.warm up 4.fun 5.apologize 6.drink 7.skin 8.should

2. Read and complete.

1. go 2. eats 3. shouldn't 4. Will

3. Rewrite.

1. Yes, I will. 2. I am not going to go to the park. 3.No, you shouldn't.

4. Yes, she is.

4. Rearrange.

1. A cleaner keeps the hospital clean.
2. You shouldn't eat candies.
3. I sometimes skip dinner.

5. Read and match.

1.I go running once a week.
2.A receptionist organizes your appointments. 3.Carers looks after people. 4.The patient is the person who is sick.

6. Reading comprehension.

1.Amira likes football. 2.She goes to the restaurant. 3.swimming 4.happy

7. Look and write.

1. eggs 2. cook
3. nurse 4. teeth

8. Supply the missing letters.

1.digestion 2.doctor 3.firestation
4.bandage 5.surgeon 6.citadel

Unit 4

Activities on Part (1)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets

1. seeing 2. sloth 3. look 4. was 5. nests 6. holes 7.live 8.go 9. Crayfish 10. wet

2. Rewrite.

1. Was it a fennec fox? 2. It might not swim. 3. Where do birds live?
4.The monkey might not climb the tree.

3. Rearrange

1.An Arctic fox is white. 2.Macaws have beautiful colored feathers. 3.A spider monkey lives in trees.

4. Read and match.

1.colored fur 2.in the ground 3.most sunshine 4.eat fish

5. Look and write.

1.owl 2.grass 3.turtle 4.cobra

6. Supply the missing letters.

1.chimpanzee 2.cheetah 3.penguin
4.goose 5.squirrel 6.sloth

7. Reading comprehension.

1.It is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape.
2.They are near the sea or rivers.
3.burrows 4.warm

8. Complete the dialogue.

1. What is your favorite animal?
2. Yes, it does.

Connect Plus 3 Answer Guide

Activities on Part (2)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. hunt 2. Deforestation 3. rainforest
4. emergent 5. canopy 6. animals
7. understory 8. forest floor 9. crawl
10. nutrients

2. Rewrite.

1.It might not rain. 2.There is a lizard.
3.There are not a lot of animals.

3. Rearrange.

1.There are minerals in the ash.
2.We can plant new trees.
3.Fires can happen in forests.

4. Read and match.

1. ash falls to the ground. 2.to grow
3.the soil 4.be burned

5. Look and write.

1. tent 2. butterfly
3. monkey 4. lizard

6. Supply the missing letters.

1.wetland 2.insect 3.sunlight
4.swamp 5.camp 6.grassland

7. Reading comprehension.

1.Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. 2.It pollutes the air. 3.garbage
4.chemicals

8. Complete the dialogue.

1. Where do fires happen?
2. Yes, they do.

Activities on Unit (4)

1. Complete the dialogue.

1.Yes, it does. 2.No, I don't.

2. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1.grow 2.shelter 3.trees 4.Lions
5.burrows 6.sticks 7.be 8.eat 9.equator
10.canopy

3. Read and match.

1.there is snow and ice 2.a wetland
3.tropical parts of the world 4.colony

4. Rewrite.

1.It might live near the sea. 2.There are rabbits. 3.We might not sleep in a tent.
4.Yes, it was.

5. Rearrange.

1. An Arctic fox is white.
2. Animals can take shelter in burrows.
3.Macaws have veautiful colred feathers.

6. Reading comprehension.

1.A flood is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. 2.Floods can destroy natural habitats and people's homes. 3.rain 4.covers

7. Look and write.

1. camp 2. cheetah
3. swamp 4. Wolves

8. Supply the missing letters.

1.volcan 2.drought 3.fire
4.macaw 5.hunt 6.builder

Unit 5

Activities on Part (1)

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. oasis 2. desert 3. soaks 4. date
5. oasis 6. Basil 7. have 8.has 9.Have
10. seen

2. Rewrite.

1.No, I haven't. 2.I have never climbed a tree. 3.Yes, I have. 4.Have you ever tried swimming in a lake? 5.Have you ever tried Sushi? 6.Adel and Hend have ridden a bike to school.

3. Rearrange.

1.We have seen a big lake.
2.Vapor rises into the atmosphere.
3.Has she ever swum in the river?

4. Read and match.

1. ever seen a lizard? 2.Cairo. 3.shade of a tree. 4.from plants and herbs

5. Look and write.

1. oil 2. dates
3. photos 4. climbed

6. Supply the missing letters.

1.shade 2.basil 3.basket
4.cloud 5.oasis 6.spearmint

7. Reading comprehension.

1.Yes, there are. 2.From the leaves of trees and plants. 3.medicine 4.oasis

8. Complete the dialogue.

1. Have you ever visited Alexandria?
2. Yes, I have.

Activities on Part (2)

1. Complete the dialogue.

1.Yes, I have. 2.Yes, they do.

2. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1.desert 2.thick 3.camouflage
4.eaten 5.ridden 6.Has 7.fresh 8.done
9.desert 10.spines 11.hump 12.cactus

3. Rearrange.

1.It's cold in winter.
2.Animals use camouflage for protection.
3.The water is ice in polar zone.



Revision 1

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. win 2. up 3. How 4. fun 5. apologized
6. seconds 7. or 8. but 9. because
10. farthest

2. Rewrite.

1. Will it be easy to win?
2. How high can she jump?
3. Who is the fastest?
4. I won't win the race?
5. Khaled is slower than Ali.

3. Rearrange.

1. How fast can he run? 2. I can jump 3 meters high. 3. Who was the slowest?

4. Complete the dialogue.

1.Running 2.How fast can you run?

5. Reading comprehension

1. He is eight years old.
2. He's wearing new jeans.
3. party
4. presents

6. Look and write.

1. footballer 2. race
3. cookies 4. sports center

7. Supply the missing letters.

1. jump 2. distance 3. track
4. ice 5. happy 6. city

Revision 2

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Do 2. oxygen 3. absorbs 4. are
5. sodas 6. bone 7. Healthy 8. Saliva
9. skin 10. go

2. Rewrite.

1. Yes, I do. 2. Do you play outside?
3. She is not going to climb the rock.
4. How often does he play basketball?
5. She is going to visit the citadel.

3. Rearrange.

1. She doesn't like coffee.
2. He is going to do exercises.
3. Our skull protects our brain.

4. Complete the dialogue.

1. When is your birthday?
2. What are you going to wear?

5. Reading comprehension.

1. Because it moves blood around your body. 2. veins carry blood from the body to the heart.
3. nutrients 4. lungs

6. Look and write.

1.lungs 2.candies
3.sunscreen 4.helmet

7. Supply the missing letters.

1.skeleton 2.brain 3.mood
4.cook 5.happy 6.elbow

Revision 3

1. Underline the correct words.

1. shouldn't 2. goodbye 3. should
4. minerals 5. Should 6.eat 7.electricity
8. hydrated 9. pots 10. salt

2. Rewrite.

1. Should I study hard?
2. You should drink a lot of water.
3. You shouldn't drink soda.
4. You shouldn't eat lots of candies.
5. Should I tell my friend's secrets?

3. Rearrange.

1. This book is about digestion.
2. Carbohydrates give us energy.
3. Calcium is good for our bones.

4. Complete the dialogue.

1. Are you OK? 2. No, I didn't.

5. Reading comprehension.

1. In the sun 2. Because we don't add sugar. 3. water 4. delicious

6. Look and write.

1. Pollution 2. soda
3. milk 4. firefighter

7. Supply the missing letters.

1.cheese 2.cereal 3.fire
4.teeth 5.grapes 6.bread

Revision 4

1. Underline the correct words.

1. go 2. holes 3. live 4. crayfish 5. look
6. rainforest 7.electricity 8. forest floor
9. Deforestation 10. emergent



2. Rewrite.

1. It might not eat fish.
2. How does a turtle move?
3. He might not climb the mountain. 4. yes, it was.
5. What color is an Arctic fox?

3. Rearrange.

1. A rainforest is an amazing habitat.
2. Fires can happen in forests.
3. Dead trees can be turned.

4. Complete the dialogue.

1.Where do birds live? 2.They use leaves.

5. Reading comprehension.

1. A swamp is a wetland.
2. In the tree roots. 3.wetland 4.sea

6. Look and write.

1. swamp 2. sloth
3. cheetah 4. owl

7. Supply the missing letters.

1.lizard 2.tent 3.volcano
4.wolves 5.macaw 6.goose

Revision 5

1. Underline the correct words.

1. have 2. sandstorms 3. seen 4. olive
5.never 6.spines 7.ridden 8.camouflage
9. Has 10. Basil

2. Rewrite.

1. I have never climbed a tower. 2. We have visited Cairo. 3. Yes, I have.
4. He has done an experiment.
5. Have you made a cake?

3. Rearrange.

1. We have been to Luxor.
2. They have seen a big cake.
3. The desert is hot and dry.

4. Complete the dialogue.

1. Where have you been? 2. Animals

5. Reading comprehension.

1. Fresh water and salt water 2. The water comes fromprecipitation and springs. 3. fresh 4. oceans

6. Look and write.

1. cobra 2. polar
3. oasis 4. photos

7. Supply the missing letters.

1.dates 2.spearmint 3.water
4.cactus 5.camel 6.olive

Revision 6

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. too much 2. pump 3. enough
4. selfish 5. too many 6. largest 7. too much 8. first 9. aren't 10. wise

2. Rewrite.

1. There are too many tables.
2. There is not enough rice.
3. There is too much meat.
4. There are not enough trees.
5. There are too many cars.

3. Rearrange.

1. There is too much water. 2. There was a lot of lightning. 3. Oxen made the wheels go round.

4. Complete the dialogue.

1. Why was the airport closed?
2. there were

5. Reading comprehension.

1. It can ruin homes, shops and offices.
2. They are people who study the weather. 3. floods 4. predict

6. Look and write.

1. nervous 2. famous
3. farmer 4. dam

7. Supply the missing letters.

1.funny 2.bridge 3.sandbag
4.generous 5.barriers 6.dangerous

Activity 1

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. I went to the cinema.
2. What time did you go to the cinema?

2. Underline the correct words.

1. will 2. wears 3. oxygen 4. minerals
5. eat 6. sloth 7. live 8. oasis

3. Rewrite.

1. Who jumped the fastest? 2. They are going to play tennis. 3. Should I get up early? 4. I have never climbed a rock.

4. Reading comprehension

1. She was in primary two. 2. There were 35 pupils. 3. big 4. quiet

5. Look and write.

1. medal 2. sunglasses 3. water

Activity 2

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. Yes, I will. 2. Who will you go with?

2. Underline the correct words.

1. hydrated 2. should 3. pump 4. much
5. funny 6. soaks 7. nutrients 8. going

3. Rewrite.

1. Yes, I have. 2. There are too many balloons. 3. It might not rain.
4. Is he going to wear pads?

4. Reading comprehension

1. He is going to buy her a jumper.
2. Tom's mother 3. new shoes 4. Mum

5. Look and write.

1. cheese 2. jumping 3. mountain

Activity 3

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. Where do you come from?
2. Yes, I do.

2. Underline the correct words.

1. often 2. seconds 3. go 4. strong
5. crawl 6. wet 7. has 8. selfish

3. Rewrite.

1. I like popcorn and ice cream.
2. Yes, you should.
3. Have you tried swimming in a lake?
4. There aren't enough bananas.

4. Reading comprehension

1. Because she likes walking.
2. She goes to the club. 3. Manal 4. nine

5. Look and write.

1. sleep 2. bicycle 3. athlete

Activity 4

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. When did you start school? 2.English

2. Underline the correct words.

1. caring 2. largest 3. How 4. have
5. apologized 6. wet 7. should 8. soil

3. Rewrite.

1. There is too much butter. 2. The monkey might not climb the tree.
3.Will you travel to Cairo?
4. She often plays basketball.

4. Reading comprehension

1. He has two sisters. 2. On foot
3. Cairo 4. car

5. Look and write.

1. citadel 2. generous 3. baskets

Activity 5

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. Where were you at the zoo?
2. I went with my family.

2. Underline the correct words.

1. has 2. oasis 3. was 4. nutrients
5. healthy 6. play 7. or 8. to

3. Rewrite.

1. Where do owls live? 2. They can't go because out because it's cold.
3. They learn English.
4. They might not go to the park.

4. Reading comprehension

1. A teacher 2. She works in a hospital.
3. primary 4. by bus

5. Look and write.

1. football 2. farmer 3. oil

Activity 6

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. I am in grade three.
2. Who teaches you English this year?

2. Underline the correct words.

1. live 2. toxins 3. look 4. tell
5. lungs 6. Does 7. Should 8. thick

3. Rewrite.

1. How often do you play football?
2. Yes, I have. 3. They go to the park every week. 4.You should do exercises.

4. Reading comprehension.

1. It comes in spring. 2. They stay in the parks till sunset. 3.full 4.playing

5. Look and write.

1. Butter 2. sandbags 3. mice



Activity 7

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. When will you visit your grandma?
2. Where does she live?

2. Underline the correct words.

1. desert 2. aren't 3. done 4. hump 5. generous 6. Lions 7. salt 8. wash

3. Rewrite.

1. They might not eat fish.
2. You should eat a lot of fruit.
3. I was sick so I didn't go to school.
4. Noha is going to wear a helmet.

4. Reading comprehension

1. It is hot. 2. They walk in the streets 3.go to the cinema 4.sometimes

5. Look and write.

1. breakfast
2. police officer
3. paper

Activity 8

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. Where are you going to go tonight?
2. she does.

2. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. beats 2. climb 3. win 4. farthest 5. electricity 6. grow 7. spines 8. responder

3. Rewrite.

1. How high can he jump? 2. I like chocolate and cookies. 3. He has ridden a bicycle. 4. No, he isn't.

4. Reading comprehension.

1. He works in a big zoo. 2. At eight in the morning 3. Bus 4. the zoo

5. Look and write.

1. tired 2. bread 3. elephant

Activity 9

1. Complete the dialogue.

1. Three times a week
2. Who do you go with?

2. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. sticks 2. eat 3. done 4. desert 5. cooperative 6. protect 7. but 8. are

3. Rewrite.

1. There is too much sugar. 2. I don't like fish or meat. 3. Who was the slowest? 4. They wear knee pads.

4. Reading comprehension.

1. because the teacher gives homework every day. 2. She goes to the club. 3. music 4. father

5. Look and write.

1. watching 2. dam 3. cook